

C26TCAPA	
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
~X	
CAPITOL RECORDS, LLC,	
Plaintiff,	
v.	12 CV 95 (RJS)
REDIGI INC.,	
Defendant.	
x	
	New York, N.Y. February 6, 2012
	3:30 p.m.
Before:	
HON. RICHARD J. SUL	LIVAN,
	District Judge
APPEARANCES	
COWAN, LIEBOWITZ & LATMAN	
Attorneys for Plaintiff	
BY: RICHARD MANDEL JONATHAN KING	
RAY BECKERMAN, PC	
Attorneys for Defendant	
BY: RAY BECKERMAN	
M. TY ROGERS	

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C. (212) 805-0300

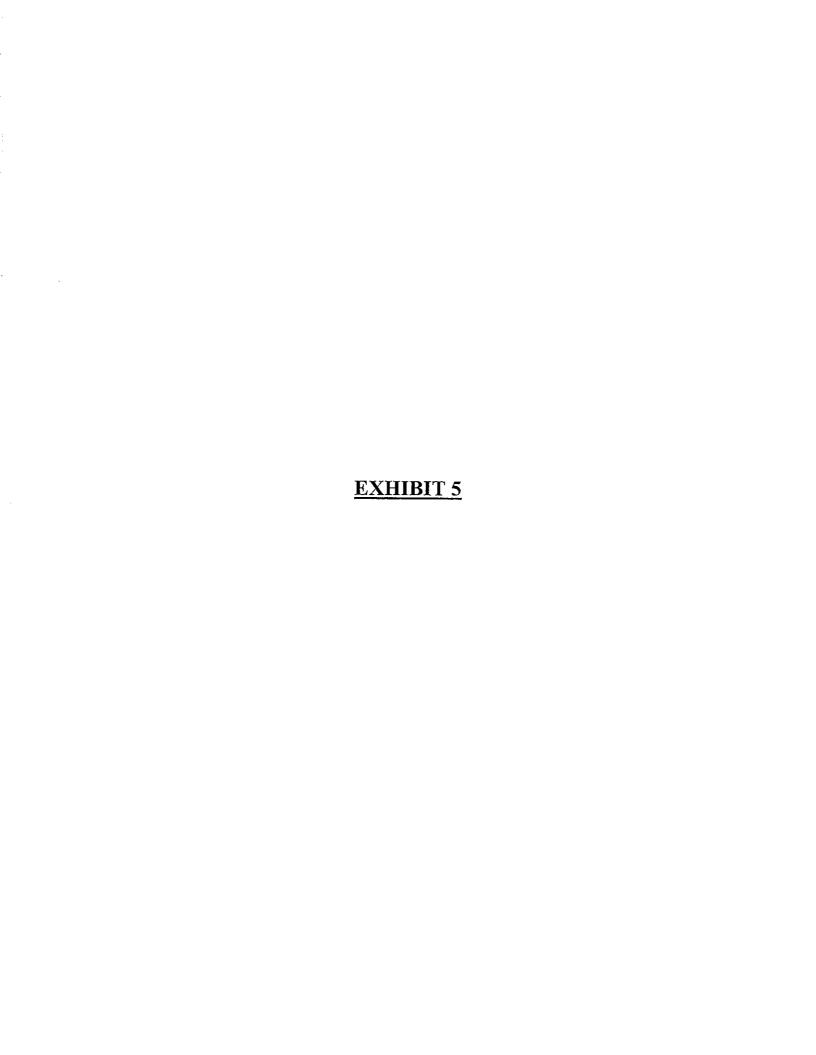
21

#### C26TCAPA

- 1 you look at fair use, their whole defense on fair use basically
- 2 presupposes that we're challenging just the mere act of
- 3 storage.
- 4 THE COURT: That's my question to you. So if someone
- 5 just decided to store digital recordings that they purchased
- 6 through iTunes, they wanted to store it in a cloud, that
- 7 requires copying, according to your papers. Right?
- 8 MR. MANDEL: Yes. And that's not what we're
- 9 challenging here.
- 10 THE COURT: But why not? So what is the difference
- 11 between what is going on here that you are challenging and the
- 12 hypothetical I just supposed?
- MR. MANDEL: Because what is really going on, what
- 14 their entire Web site talks about, their Facebook page,
- 15 everything, is a resale market, the ability not to store it,
- 16 but to sell it. It's stored in the cloud for the purpose of
- 17 resale.
- 18 THE COURT: But well, it's stored in the cloud, and
- 19 the process of storage requires a copying. And that process
- 20 you're saying -- I think you're conceding is not a violation of
- 21 the Copyright Act.
- 22 MR. MANDEL: For purposes of this case, we're not
- 23 making that claim. We're not challenging that. What we're
- 24 saying is that you can't subdivide what they're doing. And
- 25 they're really saying essentially user A starts out, and he can

SOUTHERN DISTRICT REPORTERS, P.C.

(212) 805-0300



#### REDIGI INC.

#### TERMS OF USE FOR BETA SOFTWARE, SITE AND SERVICES

These Terms of Use (collectively, the "Terms") are a binding contract between you and ReDigi Inc. ("ReDigi").

You understand and agree that by installing, accessing or using the Music Manager Software (the "Software"), ReDigi.com (together with its related websites, the "Site"), the services related to the Software and/or included on the Site (the "Services"), and/or the applications and documentation associated therewith and any upgrades or enhancements of any of the foregoing (collectively with the Software, the Site and the Services, the "ReDigi Products"), you will be bound by these Terms.

If you agree to these Terms on behalf of a business or organization, you represent and warrant that you have the authority to bind the business or organization to these Terms and your agreement to these Terms will be treated as the agreement of the business or organization. In that event, "you" and "your" will refer to and apply to the user of the ReDigi Products or that business or organization, as required by the context. If you do not agree with these Terms, ReDigi is not willing to license to you and you may not use the ReDigi Products.

This Agreement is effective on June 11, 2012, for current users of the ReDigi Products, and upon acceptance for new users.

These Terms are preliminary, and ReDigi reserves the right at any time to modify these Terms and to impose new or additional terms or conditions on your use of the ReDigi Products. Such modifications and additional terms and conditions will be effective immediately and incorporated into these Terms without notice. It is your responsibility to periodically check our terms to inform yourself of any such changes. Your continued use of the ReDigi Products will be deemed acceptance thereof.

#### A. Beta Terms and Conditions

#### 1. Generally

The versions of the ReDigi Products to which these Terms apply are Beta versions, which ReDigi has not yet released to the general public. You acknowledge that the ReDigi Products are believed by ReDigi to contain defects and may be incomplete, experimental and untested in nature. ReDigi's primary purposes of making the ReDigi Products available to certain parties prior to releasing them to the general public are to obtain feedback on performance and identify any defects. You acknowledge and agree that participation in the Beta testing of the ReDigi Products does not imply, guaranty or otherwise entitle you to any discounted, special or

otherwise advantageous pricing terms for any subsequent release of the ReDigi Products, including, without limitation, the general availability release.

#### 2. Disclaimer; Allocation of Risk

YOU BEAR THE RISK OF USING THE REDIGI PRODUCTS. THE BETA VERSIONS OF THE REDIGI PRODUCTS MAY NOT WORK THE WAY THE FINAL VERSIONS OF THE REDIGI PRODUCTS WILL, AND THE FEATURES AND FUNCTIONALITY YOU FIND IN THE BETA VERSIONS OF THE REDIGI PRODUCTS MAY NOT APPEAR IN THE FINAL VERSIONS.

REDIGI TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY MALFUNCTION OR UNDESIRED ACTION OCCURRING AS A RESULT OF YOUR USE OF THE REDIGI PRODUCTS AND SHALL HAVE NO OBLIGATION TO RESPOND TO REPORTS OF MALFUNCTION OR ANOMALY OF ANY KIND WITHIN ANY AMOUNT OF TIME OR AT ALL, OR TO MAKE ANY EFFORT TO PROVIDE ANY FIX FOR ANY OF THE SAME.

ReDigi will endeavor to keep all data submitted by you in connection with your use of the ReDigi Products private, but you are advised to safeguard important data, to use caution and to not rely in any way on the correct functioning or performance of the ReDigi Products. REDIGI MAKES NO CLAIM THAT THE REDIGI PRODUCTS ARE ENTIRELY SECURE AND TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY BREACH OF PRIVACY OR LOSS OF DATA OR ANY OTHER INFORMATION AS A DIRECT RESULT OF YOUR USE OF THE REDIGI PRODUCTS.

#### 3. Confidentiality

You acknowledge that (a) the ReDigi Products are private and are available to specific parties prior to the date ReDigi releases ReDigi Products to the general public (the period leading up to such date, the "Beta Period") and (b) in the course of using the ReDigi Products and performing your duties under these Terms, you may obtain information relating to the ReDigi Products and/or ReDigi ("Proprietary Information"). Such Proprietary Information shall belong solely to ReDigi and includes, but is not limited to, these Terms, the features and mode of operation of the ReDigi Products, trade secrets, know-how, inventions (whether or not patentable), techniques, processes, programs, ideas, algorithms, schematics, testing procedures, screenshots, image files, software design and architecture, computer code, internal documentation, design and function specifications, product requirements, problem reports, analysis and performance information, benchmarks, software documents, and other technical, business, product, marketing and financial information, plans and data.

Until the termination of the Beta Period and for a period of at least two (2) years thereafter, you agree not to use (except as expressly authorized by these Terms or any subsequent terms and conditions that, in accordance herewith, may apply to your use of the ReDigi Products) or share any Proprietary Information with anyone

else without prior written consent from a senior member of the ReDigi staff unless such Proprietary Information becomes part of the public domain without breach of these Terms by you. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if you are requested or required (by oral questions, interrogatories, requests for information, subpoena, civil investigative demand, or similar process or by applicable rules or regulations to which you are subject) to disclose any Proprietary Information, it is agreed that you will provide ReDigi with prompt notice of such request(s) or requirement(s), to the extent practicable, so that ReDigi may seek an appropriate protective order and/or waive your compliance with the provisions of this Section. If, failing the entry of a protective order or the receipt of a waiver hereunder, you or your representatives are compelled to disclose Proprietary Information under pain of liability for contempt or other censure or penalty, you and/or your representatives may disclose such Proprietary Information without liability hereunder.

#### 4. Feedback

It is expressly understood, acknowledged and agreed that during the Beta Period, you shall, regardless of whether or not formally requested to do, (a) inform ReDigi of the portions of the ReDigi Products that you have used and the nature and extent of such use and (b) provide to ReDigi reasonable suggestions, comments and feedback regarding the ReDigi Products, including but not limited to, usability, bug reports and test results, with respect to ReDigi Product testing (collectively, "Feedback"). For the avoidance of doubt, all Feedback shall be deemed Proprietary Information hereunder and the sole and exclusive property of ReDigi. None of the feedback or other information relating to the ReDigi Products may be used, published or otherwise disclosed by you in any manner or for any purpose whatsoever.

#### B. General Terms and Conditions

#### 1. Eligibility

You must be 13 years of age or older to visit the Site or use the ReDigi Products in any manner, and, if under the age of 18 or the age of majority as that is defined in your jurisdiction, must use the ReDigi Products under the supervision of a parent, legal guardian or other responsible adult. By accessing the Site or otherwise accepting these Terms, you represent and warrant to ReDigi that you have reached the age of majority in your jurisdiction, and that you have the right, authority and capacity to agree to and abide by these Terms. You also represent, warrant and covenant to ReDigi that you will comply with all local, state, federal, and national laws, statutes, ordinances, and regulations that apply to your use of the ReDigi Products.

#### 2. Music Manager Software License

Subject to these Terms and in accordance with any documentation supplied by ReDigi, including any disclaimers or other notices that may be provided in connection with your use of the Software, ReDigi grants you a personal, non-sublicensable, non-exclusive license to use the Software during the Beta Period.

ReDigi shall at all times retain all title to and ownership of the Software and all copies thereof. You will not reproduce or modify the Software or any portion thereof. You shall not rent, sell, lease or otherwise transfer the Software or any part thereof or use it for the benefit of a third party. You shall not reverse assemble, reverse compile or reverse engineer the Software, or otherwise attempt to discover any Software source code or underlying Proprietary Information.

#### 3. Use of Content

- (a) Except as otherwise expressly provided herein with respect to Digital Media (as defined in Section 5(a)), ReDigi authorizes you to view and access a single copy of the content available on or from the Site solely for your personal use. The contents of the Site, such as text, graphics, images, logos, button icons, software and other content (collectively, "Content"), are protected under United States and foreign copyright, trademark and other laws. All Content is the property of ReDigi, its content suppliers or its users. The compilation (meaning the collection, arrangement and assembly) of all Content on the Site is the exclusive property of ReDigi and is protected by United States and foreign copyright, trademark, and other laws. Unauthorized use of the Content may violate these laws and is strictly prohibited.
- (b) Except as permitted by these Terms, you agree not to sell or modify the Content or reproduce, display, publicly perform, distribute, or otherwise use the Content in any way for any public or commercial purpose, in connection with products or services that are not those of the ReDigi Products, in any other manner that is likely to cause confusion among consumers, that disparages or discredits ReDigi or its licensors, that dilutes the strength of ReDigi's or any of its licensors' property, or that otherwise infringes ReDigi's or any of its licensors' intellectual property rights. You further agree to in no other way misuse Content that appears on this Site. The use of the Content on any other website or in a networked computer environment for any purpose is prohibited. Any code that ReDigi creates to generate or display any Content on the pages making up the Site is also protected by ReDigi's copyright and you may not copy or adapt such code.

#### 4. Site Restrictions

(a) You may not use the ReDigi Products in order to transmit, post, distribute, sell, store or destroy material, including without limitation, Content: (i) in violation of any applicable law or regulation, (ii) in a manner that will infringe the copyright, trademark, trade secret or other intellectual property rights of others or violate the

privacy, publicity or other personal rights of others, or (iii) that is defamatory, obscene, threatening, abusive or hateful.

- (b) You are also prohibited from violating or attempting to violate the security of the Site, including without limitation, the following activities: (i) accessing data not intended for you or logging into a server or account which you are not authorized to access; (ii) attempting to probe, scan or test the vulnerability of a system or network or to breach security or authentication measures without proper authorization; or (iii) attempting to interfere with service to any other user, host or network, including, without limitation, via means of submitting a virus to the Site, overloading, "flooding", "spamming", "mailbombing" or "crashing." Violations of system or network security may result in civil and/or criminal liability. ReDigi will investigate occurrences that may involve such violations and may involve, and cooperate with, law enforcement authorities in prosecuting users who are involved in such violations.
- (c) You further agree to: (i) keep your password secure and confidential, (ii) not permit others to use your account, (iii) refrain from using other users' accounts, (iv) refrain from selling, trading, or otherwise transferring your account to another party and (v) refrain from charging anyone for access to any portion of the Site, or any information therein. Further, you are responsible for anything that happens through your account until you close down your account or prove that your account security was compromised due to no fault of your own.
- (d) If you believe that any user or any content posted by any user of the Site violates these Terms, please contact ReDigi at <a href="mailto:Support@ReDigi.com">Support@ReDigi.com</a>. If notified of User Content (as defined in below) or other materials which allegedly do not conform to these Terms, ReDigi may in its sole discretion investigate the allegation and determine whether to take any other actions and whether to remove or request the removal of the User Content. ReDigi has no liability or responsibility to its users for performance or nonperformance of such activities.

#### 5. User Content and Digital Media

(a) Subject to these Terms, ReDigi provides Services that permit you and other users to (i) license or purchase digital content, as applicable, which may include information, data, text, software, music, sound, photographs, graphics, video, messages or other digital materials submitted, posted or displayed on or through the Site (collectively, the "Digital Media") by ReDigi itself or by users of the Site for end-user use only and (ii) sell your rights to Digital Media deemed eligible by ReDigi in its sole discretion to other users of the Site, provided, that any such sale is contingent on there being demand for such Digital Media on the Site as determined by ReDigi in its sole discretion.

- (b) You understand that all Digital Media and other information, data, text, software, music, sound, photographs, graphics, video, messages or other materials submitted, posted or displayed on or through the Site (collectively, "User Content") by you is your sole responsibility. You agree that any User Content submitted, posted or displayed on or through the Site by you: (i) shall be your sole responsibility; (ii) shall not infringe or violate the rights of any other party or violate any laws; (iii) shall not contribute to or encourage infringing or otherwise unlawful conduct, and (iv) shall not otherwise be obscene, objectionable, or in poor taste. You or a third party licensor, as appropriate, retain all patent, trademark and copyright rights to any User Content you submit, post or display on the Site and you or such third party licensor, as appropriate, are responsible for protecting those rights. You agree to provide accurate and complete information in connection with your submission of any User Content to the Site.
- (b) By submitting, posting or displaying User Content on the Site, you grant ReDigi a worldwide, royalty-free, non-exclusive license to use such User Content as part of the ReDigi Services, without any compensation or obligation to you. ReDigi will discontinue this licensed use within a commercially reasonable period after such User Content is removed from the Site. You represent and warrant that you have the right to grant or that the holder of any rights, has completely and effectively waived all such rights and validly and irrevocably granted to you the right to grant, the license stated above. Subject to the foregoing, the owner of such User Content placed on the Site retains any and all rights that may exist in such User Content.
- (c) You acknowledge that (i) download and use of the Software (including any updates thereto) is required to assist you with the verification and transfer of any User Content to the Site and (ii) if such User Content includes Digital Media, the verification and transfer process described above involves identifying and deleting all copies of such Digital Media on the computer or device on which the Software has been downloaded as well as all devices that are linked thereto and creating a digital finger print for such Digital Media. You acknowledge the importance of complying with these Terms and allowing the Software to work as described in these Terms and in any disclaimers or other notices that may be provided in connection with your use of the Software.
- (d) You acknowledge and agree that, if you transfer Digital Media on the Site and offer it for sale, such action constitutes your representation and warranty to ReDigi and to the purchaser of such Digital Media that (i) your are the lawful owner of such Digital Media, (ii) you have not altered or modified such Digital Media, (iii) you have to your knowledge destroyed all copies of such Digital Media other than the uploaded file, (iv) upon purchase of such file by a purchaser on the Site you transfer all of your rights and title in and to the uploaded file and all copies thereof to the purchaser, (v) if you should discover any other copies of such file, regardless of form or media, you will promptly destroy the same, and you consent to the deletion thereof by or at the request of ReDigi from all devices or libraries on or in which it may be found at any time, with or without further notice, and without liability of or

recourse to ReDigi. With respect to Digital Media that you designate for transfer on the Site, you authorize ReDigi, in its discretion, to designate or cause the designation on your behalf of your space on the Site as an authorized device with any third party from whose site you purchased or downloaded such Digital Media, and to request on your behalf the re-download thereof to the Site pursuant to any applicable terms of such site that permit such re-download by you without cost to you.

- (e) With respect to Digital Media available for purchase on the Site, any such Digital Media that you purchase may be downloaded or streamed for your personal use from the Site, or stored on the Site. Once downloaded from the Site, you assume and retain all risks related to the ownership and use thereof, including, without limitation, the risk of loss, damage or destruction. Digital Media that you purchase from another user on the Site and download from the Site is not available for redownload in the event you should damage, destroy or lose such Digital Media due to a computer crash or for any other reason. Digital Media that you purchase as "new" on the Site, when available, is provided pursuant to arrangements between ReDigi and one or more third party distributors or other sources, and is subject to the terms established by such third party; you agree to abide by such terms with respect to such purchases. ReDigi makes no representations or warranties, and assumes no responsibility or liability with respect to such purchases, and you agree to look solely to such third parties regarding any recourse for such purchases. Digital Media available from YouTube on the Site is subject to the terms of service of YouTube. ReDigi makes no representations or warranties, and assumes no responsibility or liability with respect to such Digital Media, and you agree to look solely to YouTube regarding any recourse for such Digital Media. ReDigi is not affiliated with YouTube. iTunes, Apple or any other source of Digital Media available on the Site.
- (f) ReDigi claims no ownership or control over any User Content submitted, posted or displayed on or through the Site and does not represent or guarantee the truthfulness, accuracy, or reliability of User Content or any other communications posted by users or endorse any opinions expressed by users. You acknowledge that any reliance on User Content posted by other users of the Site will be at your own risk.
- (g) ReDigi has the right, but not the obligation, to screen or monitor any Digital Media (which may include User Content) available through the Site, to investigate any reported or apparent violation of these Terms, and to take any action that ReDigi in its sole discretion deems necessary or appropriate, including without limitation, (i) refusing to accept, post, display or transmit any User Content, (ii) reviewing and removing from the Site any User Content that, in its sole judgment, violates these Terms, violates applicable laws, rules or regulations, is abusive, disruptive, offensive or illegal, or violates the rights of, or harms or threatens the safety of, any of its other users, and (iii) expelling users and preventing their further access to the Site and/or use of the ReDigi Products for violating these Terms or applicable laws, rules or regulations. While ReDigi reserves the right in its sole discretion to remove User Content or other material from the Site from time to time,

ReDigi does not assume any obligation to do so and disclaims any liability for failing to take any such action.

(h) ReDigi will permit users in good standing to request that available credits in their ReDigi user account be transferred from time to time to a credit card, PayPal or similar account of the user specified by the user, in an amount up to the amount of the purchase price of Digital Content purchased new from iTunes through the ReDigi Site, subject to a minimum dollar threshold amount established by ReDigi from time to time (initially, \$10). ReDigi shall have the right to limit the amount that may be transferred on a daily or other periodic basis; and \$100 per day is hereby established as such limit until further notice. ReDigi shall have the right to limit the time period for calculating iTunes purchases that may be aggregated for purposes of determining the amount that may be transferred from available credits; and oneyear is hereby established as such limit until further notice. Except as aforesaid with respect to iTunes purchases, and except for the application of credits in a user's ReDigi account to the purchase of Digital Content on the Site (other than through iTunes), without the consent of ReDigi, which consent may be withheld for any reason or no reason except to the extent otherwise required by applicable law. credits in a user's ReDigi account may not be withdrawn, transferred or applied by the user.

#### 6. Privacy

Your privacy is important to ReDigi. The following terms set forth how ReDigi collects, uses, discloses, transfers, and stores your information.

(a) ReDigi may collect personal information from you in connection with (i) establishing your account on the Site, (ii) your interactions with the Site and (iii) your use of the ReDigi Products, including, without limitation, contact information (such as an email address) and your search and transaction history on the Site. You agree that ReDigi may use your personal information to contact you and deliver information to you that, in some cases, is targeted to your interests, or provide administrative notices or communications applicable to your use of the ReDigi Products. By accepting these Terms, you expressly agree to receive this information. If you do not wish to receive these communications, you can opt out of any further receipt by contacting ReDigi at <a

href="mailto:optOUT@ReDigi.com">optOUT@ReDigi.com</a>. ReDigi may also aggregate certain non-personally identifiable information about its users (such as age, gender, location and occupation) and use such anonymous information to prepare reports that it provides to its users, service providers, or, in connection with a merger, acquisition, or sale of substantially all of ReDigi's assets, certain other third parties.

(b) ReDigi uses cookies for the protection and convenience of its users. Cookies enable ReDigi to serve secure pages to its users without asking them to sign in repeatedly. If a user's system is idle for a designated length of time, however, the

cookie will expire, forcing the user to sign in again to continue his or her session. This prevents unauthorized access to the user's information while the user is away from his or her computer. ReDigi may store non-personally identifying information about you such as searches for Digital Media conducted by your computer in a cookie that it places on your computer. ReDigi does this in order to present you with recommendations based on your interests as expressed previously through your searches. Most Internet browsers enable you to erase cookies from your computer hard drive, block all cookies, or receive a warning before a cookie is stored.

- (c) As mentioned above, download and use of the Software is required in connection with verifying and transferring User Content to the Site. In the event any User Content is determined ineligible for transfer to, and listing for sale on, the Site, any information generated by the Software with respect to such ineligibility (which may include information on the origin of Digital Media files included in such User Content) shall be stored solely on the computer or other device on which you downloaded the Software for your independent, personal use and shall not be collected, stored or 'Äì except in connection with the initial eligibility determination 'Äì otherwise used by ReDigi on the Site or elsewhere.
- (d) ReDigi may disclose specific user information when, and to the extent that, ReDigi determines that such disclosure is necessary to comply with the law, to cooperate with or seek assistance from law enforcement or to protect the interests or safety of ReDigi or other users of the Site. In addition, personal information ReDigi has collected may be passed on to a third party in the event of a transfer of ownership or assets or a bankruptcy of ReDigi. Such disclosures may be made with or without your consent, and with or without notice.
- (e) ReDigi does not sell a user's personally identifiable information to anyone for any reason if the user has indicated a desire for ReDigi to keep the information private by notifying ReDigi at <a href="mailto:optOUT@ReDigi.com">optOUT@ReDigi.com</a>.
- 7. Disclaimer of Warranties and Consequential Damages; Limitation of ReDigi's Liability
- (a) Because user authentication on the Internet is difficult, ReDigi cannot and does not confirm that each user of the Site is who he or she claims to be. ReDigi makes no representations about the accuracy, reliability, completeness, or timeliness of the ReDigi Products or the Content. The use of the ReDigi Products and the Content is at your own risk. Changes are periodically made to the ReDigi Products and may be made at any time. You acknowledge and agree that you are solely responsible for the form, content and accuracy of any User Content submitted, posted or displayed on or through the Site by you.
- (b) REDIGI TRIES TO KEEP THE SITE UP, ERROR-FREE, AND SAFE, BUT YOU USE IT AT YOUR OWN RISK AND REDIGI DOES NOT GUARANTEE THAT THE REDIGI

PRODUCTS OR THE CONTENT WILL BE SAFE OR SECURE. REDIGI DOES NOT WARRANT THAT THE REDIGI PRODUCTS WILL OPERATE ERROR-FREE OR THAT THE SITE AND ITS SERVERS ARE FREE OF COMPUTER VIRUSES OR OTHER HARMFUL MECHANISMS. IF YOUR USE OF THE REDIGI PRODUCTS OR THE CONTENT RESULTS IN THE NEED FOR SERVICING OR REPLACING EQUIPMENT OR DATA, REDIGI IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THOSE COSTS. THE REDIGI PRODUCTS AND THE CONTENT ARE PROVIDED ON AN "AS IS" BASIS WITHOUT ANY WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND. REDIGI, TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, WHETHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE AND NON-INFRINGEMENT. REDIGI MAKES NO WARRANTIES ABOUT THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, COMPLETENESS, OR TIMELINESS OF THE REDIGI PRODUCTS OR THE CONTENT.

- (c) REDIGI CANNOT GUARANTEE AND DOES NOT PROMISE ANY SPECIFIC RESULTS FROM YOUR USE OF THE REDIGI PRODUCTS, ÄÌ INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY GUARANTEE THAT USER CONTENT THAT YOU TRANSFER TO THE SITE AND DESIRE TO SELL THROUGH THE SITE WILL BE SOLD. NO ADVICE OR INFORMATION, WHETHER ORAL OR WRITTEN, THAT YOU MAY OBTAIN FROM REDIGI THROUGH OR FROM THE SITE SHALL CREATE ANY WARRANTY NOT EXPRESSLY STATED HEREIN.
- (d) REDIGI SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE OR LIABLE WITH RESPECT TO ANY SUBJECT MATTER OF THIS AGREEMENT UNDER ANY CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE. STRICT LIABILITY OR OTHER THEORY (I) FOR LOSS OR INACCURACY OF DATA OR COST OF PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS, SERVICES OR TECHNOLOGY, OR (II) FOR ANY INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES INCLUDING. BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF REVENUES AND LOSS OF PROFITS, IN ANY CASE. EVEN IF REDIGI HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES. REDIGI SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY MATTER BEYOND ITS REASONABLE CONTROL. REDIGI IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACTIONS. CONTENT, INFORMATION, OR DATA OF THIRD PARTIES, AND YOU RELEASE US. OUR DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, AND AGENTS FROM ANY CLAIMS AND DAMAGES, KNOWN AND UNKNOWN, ARISING OUT OF OR IN ANY WAY CONNECTED WITH ANY CLAIM YOU HAVE AGAINST ANY SUCH THIRD PARTIES. IF YOU ARE A CALIFORNIA RESIDENT, YOU WAIVE CALIFORNIA CIVIL CODE ¬\$1542. WHICH SAYS: "A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN HIS FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY HIM MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED HIS SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR."
- (e) REDIGI'S MAXIMUM LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE REDIGI PRODUCTS OR YOUR USE OF THE CONTENT, REGARDLESS OF THE CAUSE OF ACTION (WHETHER IN CONTRACT, TORT, BREACH OF WARRANTY OR OTHERWISE), WILL NOT EXCEED THE GREATER OF (I) THE TOTAL FEES COLLECTED BY REDIGI IN CONNECTION WITH SALES AND PURCHASES OF

DIGITAL MEDIA ON THE SITE BY YOU IN THE 12 MONTHS PRIOR TO THE ACTION GIVING RISE TO THE LIABILITY AND (II) \$100. APPLICABLE LAW MAY NOT ALLOW THE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION OF LIABILITY OR INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, SO THE ABOVE LIMITATION OR EXCLUSION MAY NOT APPLY TO YOU. IN SUCH CASES, REDIGI'S LIABILITY WILL BE LIMITED TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY APPLICABLE LAW.

#### 8. Indemnification

You agree to defend, indemnify, and hold harmless ReDigi, its affiliates, and their respective officers, directors, employees and agents, from and against any claims, actions or demands (including, without limitation, reasonable legal and accounting fees and costs) alleging or resulting from (a) any User Content or other material you provide to the Site, (b) your use of any Content, or (c) any breach by you of these Terms. ReDigi shall promptly provide you with notice of any such claim, suit or proceeding; provided, however, that ReDigi's failure to provide such notice or delay in providing such notice shall not relieve you from your liabilities or obligations hereunder, except solely to the extent of any material prejudice as a direct result of such failure or delay.

#### 9. Term and Termination

Terms will remain in full force and effect while you are a user of the ReDigi Products at any level. ReDigi reserves the right, at its sole discretion, to pursue all of its legal remedies, including, but not limited to, removal of your User Content from the Site and immediate termination of your account with or ability to access the Site and/or any other ReDigi Products, upon any breach by you of these Terms or if ReDigi is unable to verify or authenticate any information you submit to the Site. Even after you are no longer a user of the ReDigi Products, certain provisions of these Terms will remain in effect, including Sections A.1-A.4 and Sections B.2-B.10.

#### 10. General

- (a) These Terms are governed by the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, without respect to its conflict of laws principles. You expressly agree that exclusive jurisdiction for any claim or dispute with ReDigi or relating in any way to your use of the ReDigi Products resides in the courts of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Risk of loss and title for all electronically delivered transactions pass to the purchaser in Massachusetts upon electronic transmission to the recipient.
- (b) Any disputes arising out of or relating to these Terms shall be resolved by final and binding arbitration under the rules and auspices of the American Arbitration Association, to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, with a written decision and legal reasoning issued by the arbitrator(s) at either party's request. The parties shall bear equally all fees, costs and expenses of the arbitration; provided that each party shall bear its own legal expenses, attorneys' fees and costs of all experts and witnesses.

- (c) You acknowledge and agree that due to the unique nature of ReDigi's Proprietary Information, there can be no adequate remedy at law for any breach of your obligations hereunder, that any such breach may allow you or third parties to unfairly compete with ReDigi resulting in irreparable harm to ReDigi, and therefore, that upon any such breach or threat thereof, ReDigi shall be entitled to injunctions and other appropriate equitable relief without posting a bond in addition to whatever remedies it may have at law.
- (d) If any part of these Terms is held invalid or unenforceable, that portion shall be construed in a manner consistent with applicable law to reflect, as nearly as possible, the original intentions of the parties, and the remaining portions shall remain in full force and effect. No waiver of any term of these Terms shall be deemed a further or continuing waiver of such term or any other term. In addition, ReDigi's failure to enforce any term of these Terms shall not be deemed as a waiver of such term or otherwise affect ReDigi's ability to enforce such term at any point in the future.
- (e) All of ReDigi's rights and obligations under these Terms are freely and fully assignable by ReDigi in connection with a merger, acquisition, or sale of assets, or by operation of law or otherwise. Neither your rights nor your obligations arising under these Terms are assignable or transferable by you, and any such attempted assignment or transfer shall be void and without effect.
- (f) Each party hereto is an independent contractor of the other and no agency, partnership, joint venture or employee-employer relationship is intended or created by these Terms. Except as expressly set forth herein, neither party shall have the power to obligate or bind the other party.
- (g) Except as expressly provided in any additional agreement or additional Terms for certain areas of the Site, a particular "Legal Notice," or material on particular pages of the Site, these Terms constitute the entire agreement between you and ReDigi and govern your use of the ReDigi Products, superseding any prior or written agreements between you and ReDigi. As mentioned above, ReDigi reserves the right at any time to modify these Terms and to impose new or additional terms or conditions on your use of the ReDigi Products. Such modifications and additional terms and conditions will be effective immediately and incorporated into these Terms without notice. It is your responsibility to periodically check our terms to inform yourself of any such changes. Your continued use of the ReDigi Products will be deemed acceptance thereof.

# EXHIBIT 6 FILED UNDER SEAL



### **Apple Press Info**

Press Releases

Product Images & Info

Apple Leadership

### Apple to Launch iCloud on October 12

Breakthrough Set of Free Cloud Services includes iTunes in the Cloud, Photo Stream & Documents in the Cloud

CUPERTINO, California—October 4, 2011—Apple® today announced that iCloud®, a breakthrough set of free cloud services, including iTunes® in the Cloud, Photo Stream and Documents in the Cloud, that work seamlessly with your iPhone®, iPad®, iPod touch®, Mac® or PC to automatically and wirelessly store your content in iCloud and push it to all your devices, will be available on October 12. iCloud stores your music, photos, apps, contacts, calendars, documents and more, keeping them up to date across all your devices. When content changes on one device, all your other devices are updated automatically and wirelessly.

"iCloud is the easiest way to manage your content, because iCloud does it all for you and goes far beyond anything available today," said Eddy Cue, Apple's senior vice president of Internet Software and Services. "You don't have to think about syncing your devices, because it happens automatically, and it is free."

iTunes in the Cloud lets you automatically download new music purchases to all your devices, so you can buy a song on your iPad and find it waiting for you on your iPhone—no syncing required. iTunes in the Cloud also lets you download your previously purchased iTunes content, including music and TV shows to your devices at no additional cost.\* Since iCloud stores your previously purchased iTunes history, you can see what you've bought no matter which device you bought it on, and since you already own the content, you can play it on your devices or simply tap the iCloud icon to download it to store and play later.

In addition, iTunes MatchsM scans the songs in your music library, including music not purchased on iTunes, and matches them to the more than 20 million songs available on the iTunes Store®, offering them in high-quality, DRM-free 256 kbps AAC encoding. Any unmatched songs are uploaded to iCloud so you can play songs, albums or playlists from your music library on your devices.

iCloud's innovative Photo Stream service lets you take a photo on one device and have it automatically appear on your other devices. A photo you take on your iPhone is sent to iCloud and automatically pushed to your iPad, iPod touch, Mac or PC. You can even view your Photo Stream album on your Apple TV®. iCloud also automatically pushes a copy of the photos you've imported from your digital camera over Wi-Fi or Ethernet, so you can view them on your other devices. iCloud manages your Photo Stream efficiently, showing your last 1000 photos so you don't run out of storage space.

iCloud's Documents in the Cloud keeps your documents up to date across all your devices, automatically, so you don't have to. For example, if you create a document using Pages® on your iPad, that document is automatically sent to iCloud. When you use Pages on another iOS device, you can open the same document with your latest changes and pick up editing or reading right where you left off. Apple's iWork® apps for iOS, Pages, Numbers® and Keynote® will take advantage of iCloud storage, and Apple is also offering developers the APIs they need to enable their apps to work seamlessly with Documents in the Cloud.

iCloud lets you see your App Store™ and iBookstore™ purchase history and download those apps and books to any of your devices at any time. Purchased apps and books can be automatically downloaded to your devices, not just the device they were purchased on. Simply tap the iCloud icon and download your purchased apps and books to any of your iOS devices at no additional cost.

iCloud Backup automatically and securely backs up your most important information to iCloud daily over Wi-Fi whenever your iOS device is connected to a power source. Once you

#### Download iCloud images



iCloud Download (zip)



iCloud

Download (zip)



iCloud Download (zip)

plug it in, everything is backed up quickly and efficiently. iCloud already stores your purchased music, TV shows, apps, books and Photo Stream; iCloud Backup takes care of everything else, backing up your photos and video in the Camera Roll, device settings, app data, home screen and app organization, messages and ringtones. iCloud Backup can even help you set up a new iOS device or restore the information on one you already own.\*\*

iCloud works seamlessly with your Contacts, Calendar and Mail, so you can share calendars with friends and family, and your ad-free Mail account is hosted at me.com. Your inboxes and folders are kept up to date across your iOS devices and computers, and with icloud.com you have easy web access to your Mail, Contacts, Calendar, Find My iPhone and iWork documents.

The Find My iPhone app can help you if one of your devices is missing. Just use the free Find My iPhone app on another device, or sign in at icloud.com from a computer to see your missing iPhone, iPad or iPod touch on a map, display a message, and remotely lock or wipe your missing device. Find My iPhone now lets you locate a missing Mac running OS X Lion.

Find My Friends is a new app available as a free download from the App Store that lets you easily share your location with people who are important to you. Friends and family appear on a map so you can quickly see where they are. Find My Friends also lets you temporarily share your location with a group of friends, whether it's for a couple of hours for a dinner or a couple of days on a camping trip; when the time is up, the sharing ends. With Find My Friends, you get a notification every time you get a new friend request and if you give them permission, they can see your location. With a simple tap you can hide your location. Parental controls help you manage how your child uses Find My Friends.

iCloud will be available concurrently with iOS 5, the world's most advanced mobile operating system, which includes over 200 new features including Notification Center, an innovative way to easily view and manage notifications in one place without interruption; iMessage™, a new messaging service that lets you easily send text messages, photos and videos between all iOS 5 users; and Newsstand, a new way to purchase and organize your newspaper and magazine subscriptions.

#### **Pricing & Availability**

iCloud will be available on October 12 as a free download to iPhone, iPad or iPod touch users running iOS 5 or a Mac running OS X Lion with a valid Apple ID. iCloud includes 5GB of free cloud storage for Mail, Document Storage and Backup. Purchased music, TV shows, apps, books and Photo Stream do not count against the storage limit. iTunes Match will be available starting in the US later this month for \$24.99 a year. Using iCloud with a PC requires Windows Vista or Windows 7; Outlook 2010 or 2007 is recommended for accessing contacts and calendars. Additional iCloud storage upgrades are available to purchase starting at \$20 a year for 10GB, \$40 a year for 20GB and \$100 a year for 50GB.

iOS 5 will be available as a free software update for iPhone 45, iPhone 4, iPhone 3GS, iPad 2, iPad and iPod touch (third and fourth generation) customers, allowing them to experience the amazing new features.

\*iCloud is available worldwide. iTunes in the Cloud varies by country. iTunes Match and TV shows are US-only. iTunes in the Cloud and iTunes Match may be used on up to 10 devices with the same Apple ID.

\*\*Backup of purchased music is not available in all countries. Backup of purchased TV shows is US only. A purchased item may be unavailable to be restored if it is no longer in the iTunes Store, App Store or iBookstore.

Apple designs Macs, the best personal computers in the world, along with OS X, iLife, iWork and professional software. Apple leads the digital music revolution with its iPods and iTunes online store. Apple has reinvented the mobile phone with its revolutionary iPhone and App Store, and has recently introduced iPad 2 which is defining the future of mobile media and computing devices.

Press Contacts:

Simon Pope Apple spope@apple.com (408) 974-0457

Tom Neumayr Apple tneumayr@apple.com (408) 974-1972

Apple, the Apple logo, Mac, Mac OS, Macintosh, iCloud, iTunes, iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, iTunes Match, iTunes Store, Apple TV, Pages, iWork, Numbers, Keynote, App Store, iBookstore and iMessage are trademarks of Apple. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.

Apple Media Helpline (408) 974-2042 media.help@apple.com

iCloud

Overview

Features

How to Set Up

### Set up iCloud on all your devices. The rest is automatic.

To get the most out of iCloud, make sure to set it up on your iPad, iPhone, iPod touch, Mac, and PC.



For iPad, iPhone, and iPod touch

Set up now



For Mac

Set up now



For PC

Set up now



#### Set up iCloud on your Apple TV.

It's easy to get iCloud on your Apple TV. Just turn on Apple TV and enter your Apple ID. You can get access to your Photo Stream, iTunes Match and any movies and TV shows you've purchased on your iPhone, iPad, iPod touch, Mac or PC.

Automatic downloads and downloading previous purchases require iOS 4.3.3 or later on iPhone 3GS or later, iPod touch (3rd and 4th generation), or iPad; iOS 5 on iPhone 4 (CDMA model); or a Mac or PC with iTunes 10.3.1 or later. Previous purchases may be unavailable if they are no longer in the iTunes Store, App Store, or iBookstore. Downloading previous movie purchases requires iTunes 10.6, iOS 5 or later, or Apple TV software 4.3 or later. Not all previously purchased movies are available for downloading to your other devices. Download iTunes 10.6 free.

icloud requires iOS 5 on iPhone 3GS or later, iPod touch (3rd and 4th generation), or iPad; a Mac computer with OS X Lion; or a PC with Windows Vista or Windows 7 (Outlook 2007 or 2010 or an up-to-date browser is required for accessing email, contacts, and calendars). Some features require a Wi-Fi connection. Some features are not available in all countries. Access to some services is limited to 10 devices.

Home - My Music - Google Play

+You Search (mages Maps Play YouTube News Gmail More Serah Matz introducing Google Play LEARN MORE CLOSE **WELCOME TO MUSIC ON GOOGLE PLAY** LAUGH NOW Songs Your music, anytime, anywhere Artists Keep your entire collection online for free. Listen Albums on the web and your mobile devices without the hassle of wires. mobile devices without AUTO PLAYUSTS Email me news and offers from Google Play Thumbs up By proceeding you are agreeing to the Terms of Last added Service and the Privacy Policy. and more. Free and purchased Shared with me INSTANT MIXES DISAGREE AGREE AND NEXT PLAYUSTS ogle Play Music

 $\label{thm:music Manager} \textbf{Music Manager} \ \textbf{is a simple application for adding the music files on your computer to Google Play. Learn more$ 

Your Amazon.com Today's Deals Gift Cards Help

FREE Two-Day Shipping: See details

Shop by Department

Search

MP1 Door hads

Go

Hello. Sign in Your Account

Wish List

Amazon MP3 Store

Music CDs

New Releases

Recommendations Advanced Search

Best Sellers

Amazon Cloud Player

Getting Started Get Help

Cloud Player is now on iPhone and iPod touch

▶ Get the app 🗗

amazon cloud player



Tell your friends





Subscribe to The Amazon MP3 Download newsletter and find out about new releases and sweet digital music deals first.

Subscribe



Get Free Amazon Apps for Android > Learn more



Cloud Player is also built in as part of the Kindle Fire - simply tap Music from the Home screen to access your library, then stream it or download it to listen offline. You can also shop for new music - just tap Store to browse Amazon's wide selection. Learn more about listening to music on the Kindle Fire.

Shop for music in the app, save your MP3 purchases to the cloud for backup, and play anywhere, with the same low

prices and great selection you can find on the Amazon MP3 website. Or upload your own music library to the cloud, then stream or download your MP3s to

your Android device, so you can listen

to your music collection anywhere. Get

the app from the Amazon Appstore, or

get the app from Google Play.





#### **Technical Details**

- · Amazon Cloud Player and Amazon Cloud Drive are available for US customers only
- App upgrade is only available for Android OS 2.0+
- · PDF and video content is currently not available for purchase on the Amazon MP3 Android app

#### Visit our Help Pages



Contact Customer Service directly or see Amazon MP3 Frequently Asked Questions to find information on all Amazon MP3 help topics.

#### Your Recent History (What's this?)

You have no recently viewed items. After viewing product detail pages or search results, look here to find an easy way to navigate back to pages you are interested in.

Continue Shopping: Top Sellers

Archos 7 320 GB

Internet Media...

**公公公**公公 (112)



Archos 605 Wi-Fi Portable Media... **始於於**於 (39) \$50.00



Archos 5 250 GB Internet Tablet **公本公**介 (283)



Page 1 of 5

Get to Know Us

Careers

Investor Relations

Press Releases

Amazon and Our Planet

Amazon in the Community

Make Money with Us

Sell on Amazon

Become an Affiliate

Advertise Your Products

Independently Publish with Us

> See all

Let Us Help You

Your Account

Shipping Rates & Policies Amazon Prime

Returns Are Easy

Manage Your Kindle

Help

Askville Community

IMDb Movies, TV & Celebrities

Answers

#### amazon.com

Canada China France Germany Italy Japan Spain United Kingdom

AbeBooks Rare Books & Textbooks

AmazonLocal Great Local Deals in Your City

AmazonSupply Business, Industrial & Scientific Supplies

AmazonWebServices Scalable Cloud Services

Warehouse Deals

DPReview Fabric Sewing, Quilting & Knitting Digital Photography

AmazonWireless Celiphones & Wireless Plans

Woot Never Gonna Give You Up Yoyo.com A Happy Place To Shop For Toys Zappos Shoes & Clothing

Audible Download

Audio Books

Junglee.com Shop Online in India

BeautyBar.com Prestige Beauty Delivered

MYHABIT Private Fashion Designer Sales

Shopbop Designer Fashion Brands

Book Depository Books With Free Delivery Worldwide

Soap.com Health, Beauty & Home Essentials

CreateSpace Indie Publishing Made Easy

Wag.com Everything For Your Pet

Diapers.com

Everything But The Baby

Open-Box Discounts

Conditions of Use Privacy Notice Interest-Based Ads © 1996-2012, Amazon.com, Inc. or its affiliates

# EXHIBIT 8 FILED UNDER SEAL

## EXHIBIT 9 FILED UNDER SEAL

### EXHIBIT 10 FILED UNDER SEAL

TSG Reporting - Worldwide 877-702-9580

	Page	2	Page	
1			rage	ر ا
2		1		
3		2	APPEARANCES:	
4		3		
1 -	T. 10 0010	4	COWAN, LIEBOWITZ & LATMAN	i
5	June 18, 2012	5	Attorneys for Plaintiff	
6 7	10:00 a.m.	6	1133 Avenue of the Americas	ı
- 1	D.1. 20/13/03 1 11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	7	New York, New York	ļ
8	Rule 30(b)(6) deposition of REDIGI	8	BY: JONATHAN Z. KING, ESQ.	Ì
9	INC., through its representative LAWRENCE	9		
10	S. RUDOLPH ROGEL, held at the offices of	ΙO		
11	Cowan, Liebowitz & Latman, P.C., 1133	11	MEISTER SEELIG & FEIN	-
1.2	Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York	12	Attorneys for Defendant	
13	pursuant to Rule 30(b)(6) Notice and	13	140 East 45th Street	ı
14	individually, before Annette Arlequin, a	14	New York, New York 10017	
15	Certified Court Reporter, a Registered	15	BY: GARY ADELMAN, ESQ.	
16	Professional Reporter, a Certified LiveNote	<b>1</b> 6	•	10000
L7	Reporter, and a Notary Public of the State	17	ALSO PRESENT:	
18	of New York.	18	JOHN OSSENMACHER, ReDigi, Inc.	
19		‡9		
20		20		2000
21		21		
22		22		
23		₽3		7
24		24		Section
25		25		100
	Page 4	. <sub>5-2</sub> 6	Page 5	Total Control
1		1	L. Rudolph	3
2	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by	2	LAWRENCE S. RUDOLPH ROGEL,	
3	and between the attorneys for the	3	called as a witness, having been duly	9
4	respective parties herein, that filing and	4	sworn by a Notary Public, was examined	Š
5	sealing be and the same are hereby waived;	5	and testified as follows:	100
6	IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED	6	* * *	
7	that all objections, except as to the form	7	EXAMINATION BY	
8	of the question, shall be reserved to the	8	MR. KING:	100
9	time of the trial;	9	Q. Good morning, Mr. Rudolph, or should	
10	IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED	10	I call you Mr. Rogel?	No.
11	that the within deposition may be sworn to	11	A. Call me Rudolph.	Section 2
12	and signed before any officer authorized to	12	Q. Okay. Mr. Rudolph. My name is	X
13	administer an oath, with the same force and	13	Jonathan King. We met before. I represent	ı
14		14	Capitol Records along with my firm Cowan	00.4
15		15	Liebowitz & Latman and we're here to take your	ĺ
16		16	deposition today.	CNC)
17	- 000 -	17	You'll be appearing both in your	6776
18		18	personal capacity as Mr. Rudolph and also as a	C. etta A
19		19	corporate designee on behalf of ReDigi Inc. and	
20	i	20	we'll be asking you some questions.	2.80
21		21	L gather would probe the form 1	, a
22		22	I gather you've probably been deposed	1
23		23	before, but I always like to just set out the	New Charle
22 23 24		23 24	ground rules.	444
25	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24 25	I'll ask you questions and you are to	9
-		ب_	provide me answers to the best of your ability.	÷

	Page 1	0	Page 11
1	L. Rudolph		
2	hardware, which meant it was covered by it	1 2	=- x1 <del>112</del> 15p12
3	was contract agreement. If it was part of	3	·· == · · · · · · · · · ·
4	hardware, then Broward County already paid for	4	Q. Okay. And whom were they representing?
5	it. It's I can't remember the details, but	5	A. HP.
6	it was a question of whether microcode was	6	Q. Okay.
7	hardware or software.	7	
8	Q. Okay. And you also rendered an	8	A. And this was copyright. This was patent infringement on, again, something to do
9	expert report in that case?	9	with the microprocessor, and I was deposed and,
10	A. I wrote an expert report. I don't	10	again, they settled before an expert was
11	know if it was submitted. I think it was	11	report was written,
12	arbitrated before it was over.	12	Q. And did you render an exert report in
13	Q. Okay. Do you know how the case was	13	that case?
1.4	resolved?	14	A. No.
1.5	A. I think there was an I think it	15	Q. Okay. And I assume you
16	went to arbitration and as usual, I think there	16	participated your resumé references about a
17	was, there was some split on the money as to who	17	dozen cases in which you participated as an
18	had to pay what.	18	expert?
19	Q. And how about the case where you	19	A. Correct.
20 21 22 23 24	testified as an expert?	20	Q. But these are the only two instances
21	A. The other case was HP versus Gateway.	21	in which you've actually testified, the ones
22	Q. I've heard of those guys.	22	you've just described to me?
23	And who retained you in that case?	23	A. Correct.
	A. I think it was it will come to me	24	Q. Okay. Do you know whether you've
25	in a second. A very large law firm in	25	ever had any of your expert reports stricken or
	Page 12		Page 13
1	L. Rudolph	1	L. Rudolph
2	commented on by a judge?	2	this date.)
3	A. Never.	3	MR. KING: And it may be just faster
4	Q. That was a poor question.	4	to do this with you.
5	So no judicial opinion has ever made	5	Based on our correspondence, Gary, I
6	reference to any of your expert reports; is that	6	understand that Mr. Rudolph will be
7	correct?	7	testifying as to topics 1 jointly with
8	<ul> <li>A. As far as I know, that's correct.</li> </ul>	8	Mr. Ossenmacher
9	Q. Okay. Has anyone ever moved to	9	MR. ADELMAN: Correct.
.0	exclude one of your expert reports?	10	MR. KING: two jointly with
. 1		11	Mr. Ossenmacher.
.2	Q. You understand that ReDigi has the	12	MR. ADELMAN: Correct.
.3	company, the defendant in this lawsuit, has	13	MR. KING: Three, six jointly with
.4	identified you to testify on its behalf as to a	14	Mr. Ossenmacher.
5	number of deposition topics?	15	MR. ADELMAN: Both correct.
6	A. Yes.	16	MR. KING: Fourteen.
7	MR. KING: Gary, should we just do	17	MR. ADELMAN: Correct.
8		18	MR. KING: Fifteen?
9		19	MR. ADELMAN: Correct.
0		20	MR. KING: Sixteen jointly with
1	MR. ADELMAN: Yes.	21	Mr. Ossenmacher.
2		22	MR. ADELMAN: Correct.
3		23	MR. KING: And eighteen, that also
4 5		24	may be done with Mr. Ossenmacher. I'm not
) Ballige	Notice, marked for identification, as of	25	sure.

Page 30 1 L. Rudolph L. Rudolph 2 MR. KING: You can just object. 2 A. It's to capture the idea of recycled, 3 MR. ADELMAN: Okay. I think -- you 3 pre-owned digital goods. 4 know, if you could just rephrase. O. So when you and Mr. Ossenmacher had 4 5 BY MR. KING: this idea of a marketplace for buying and 5 6 Q. Was it either your idea or 6 selling used or recycled digital goods, what 7 Mr. Ossenmacher's idea to develop ReDigi into a 7 were your first steps in implementing that idea? 8 for profit company? 8 A. The first step, the basic step was to 9 A. It was a joint idea between the two 9 figure out how we can identify the difference 0 of us. I've been in the area of writing 10 between a legally acquired digital good versus patents, writing papers and there's -- I think 11 11 illegally acquired digital good. L2 as you say, that by -- when two people work 12 It was our belief from the outset together and think about alternatives and 13 that a marketplace would only work where the 4 discuss those, it's a joint idea. 14 goods would be legally acquired. We wanted to 15 Q. Okay. Who came up with the name 15 make sure that we could distinguish between the 16 ReDigi? 16 17 A. I do not recall. 17 Q. So then did you seek to develop a 18 Q. And what does ReDigi stand for? 18 technology that permitted you to achieve the 129 A. Recycled digital goods. 19 goal that you just described? 20 Q. Okay. And that name is meant to 20 A. I developed the technology that capture the fact that ReDigi involves the sale **b**1 attempts to -- that looks at a digital file and 2 and purchase of what ReDigi calls used or 2 defines whether it's legally acquired or not. 23 recycled digital media? 23 Q. And you're the computer programmer 24 MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. <u>24</u> who wrote the software code that achieves that 25 But you can answer. 25 Page 32 Page 33 1 L. Rudolph L. Rudolph 2 A. I'm the computer architect that 2 application, correct? pretty much decided how we would be doing that. 3 A. Correct. It's -- I was extremely 4 Q. And once you developed technology to 4 excited about this notion that we can do a 5 achieve that first goal of identifying whether a 5 transaction in the cloud to be able to transfer digital file was legally acquired, what's the 6 6 ownership from one user to another. next technological step in implementing this 7 I'm going to be -- I'm answering the 8 idea of a used digital marketplace? 8 minimum information, but I don't know, I had 10 9 A. The next step was to figure out how 9 or 15 good ideas in my life and this is one of one can transfer ownership of a digital file þο 10 them. 11 from one user to another without actually --11 Q. And the patent that you filed, and we 12 without ever having the point of time when two 12 can take a look at it, the patent that you filed ĹЗ people, the buyer and seller, both own the song 13 is your wish that it covered both the 14 at the same time, they own both the digital good 14 verification that the legal -- that the file was 15 at the same time. 15 legally acquired and covered your technology for 16 Q. Okay. So did you write software code 16 the transfer as you described it just a moment 17 that you believe achieves that goal? 17 ago? Ц8 A. Correct. 18 A. Yes. Ì19 Q. And did you seek patent protection 19 Q. Okay. Let me take a look at the 20 for these technologies? 20 patent. 21 A. Yes. 21 MR. ADELMAN: Before we go on, I just 22 Q. Okay. Because I know your 22 wanted -- we forgot at the beginning, I

Page 31

23

24

23

24

declaration that you submitted in your

junction motion made reference to a patent

summary -- not summary judgment, the preliminary

wanted to just verify the last depositions

were designated attorneys' eyes only for

the review period, for our review period

Γ	Page 5	0	Page 5
1		1	· ·
2	In the case of ReDigi, would that be	2	
3	what you colloquially call the ReDigi cloud?	3	C - J
4	A. Yes, it is.	4	
5	Q. Okay. And a cloud, just for my	5	Q. Okay. And as the patent paragraph 70
6	edification, a cloud is essentially a remote	6	says, it says that remote server, which we've
7	server, right, at least for purposes of this, a	7	now identified as the ReDigi cloud, that's the
8	simple description?	8	cloud where ReDigi users can store their music
9	A. Sure. Yes.	9	files, correct?
10	Q. Okay. And it is located, it's not up	10	A. That is correct.
11	in the clouds, it is located in a physical	11	Q. Okay. Now on item on Figure
12	location, correct?	12	No. 2, the server also has various icons or
13	A. Correct.	13	discs attached to it.
14	Q. Is	14	Are those discs meant to represent
15 16	A. Arizona.	15	the physical storage space that's made available
17	Q. Where is yours?	16	via that server?
18	A. I don't know but     Q. Is yours in Cambridge, Massachusetts?	17	A. That is correct.
19	Q. Is yours in Cambridge, Massachusetts? Is ReDigi's in Cambridge?	18	Q. Okay. And that again is a physical
20	A. No, it's not.	19	storage entity on which computer files can be
21	Q. Where is it located?	20	stored?
22	A. We're using the Amazon cloud service.	21 22	A. Eventually.
23	Q. Okay.	23	Q. Is that also, you think, probably
24	A. Which is probably in Arizona	24	located in Arizona?  A. Yes.
25	somewhere.	£5	
<u> </u>		<del></del>	
١.	Page 52		Page 53
1	L. Rudolph	1	L. Rudolph
2	ReDigi user stores music in the ReDigi cloud, he	2	A. Correct.
4	or she is most likely storing on a physical disc in Arizona or wherever the rented Amazon cloud	3	Q. And then if you continue in paragraph
5	server space is, correct?	4	I'll point you. If you go back to page 4
6	A. Correct.	5	which is ReDigi00000419, Plaintiff's Exhibit 2,
7	Q. And from that disc, that physical	7	it says, this is maybe three-quarters of the way
8	disc, the ReDigi user can stream the file back	8	down the paragraph, it says "The user, a term
9	to himself, correct?	9	which is typically used herein to refer to an
10	A. Correct.	10	act of the client digital data processor
11	Q. He could also download the file back	11	A. Wait. I lost you. Where are you? I'm sorry.
12	to his computer, correct?	12	Q. Okay. I'm still in paragraph 70,
13	A. He can download a file from the	13	maybe about halfway down.
4	computer, yes.	14	A. The second sentence?
. 5	Q. Okay. And now that same disclosure	1.5	Q. It starts no, it's about
. 6	we just read also made reference to a client	16	A. The second
. 7	17 7. * * *	17	Q. It starts it's after a long
8.	and that would be item No. 22 in Figure No. 2?	18	parenthetical and it starts with the term, "The
.9		19	user."
0		20	A. Oh, okay, yes.
1	ReDigi user has the music file on item No. 22 in	21	Q. "The user" I'll skip the
2	Figure 2 and then uploads that music file via	22	parenthetical, "may upload or download his or
3	the Internet, shown in the icon for 26, to the	23	her DMOs between his or her private computer and
	moments assume in items 20 milital to the P. P. C.	h a	p and paret and p
4 5	remote server in item 20, which is the ReDigi cloud server, correct?	24	his or her storage area on the remote server."

Page 54 Page 55 1 L. Rudolph 1 L. Rudolph 2 the "storage area on the remote server," in the 2 got all my iTunes files stored on my hard drive. 3 case of ReDigi, would that be what ReDigi refers 3 That's certainly a plausible scenario, correct? 4 to as the user's cloud locker? MR. ADELMAN: Objection. I'm not 4 5 A. Yes. We talk about the user -- the 5 clear whether you're talking about what the 6 user's ReDigi cloud locker is on the disc 6 patent says or what actually is happening 7 system, yes. 7 on --Q. Right. And that means, at least in 8 MR. KING: Well, we're going to --9 virtual terms that means that space on the disc 9 MR. ADELMAN: So are you just talking ŁO that stores the files associated with that lο about the patent right now? particular user, correct? Ì1 MR. KING: I'll make it clear. <u>l</u> 2 A. Correct. 12 BY MR. KING: 13 Okay. And again, the references in 13 Q. So let's talk about the ReDigi the patent to DMO, digital media object, in the 14 14 service and then describe it in the terms of case of ReDigi would mean music files, song 15 this patent. files, right? 16 I'm a ReDigi user and I have a song <u>h</u>7 A. That is correct. 17 on my hard drive. That song is stored on my 18 Q. So the file, the music file first 18 hard drive on a physical disc, correct? resides in the ReDigi server as described in 19 19 A. That's a plausible scenario. 20 this patent application, the file first resides 20 Q. Okay. I upload it to the -- I became 21 on the private user's computer, on a physical 21 a ReDigi member, I download the software, my 22 disc on that private user's computer, correct? 22 file is deemed eligible, I upload it to the 23 A. Perhaps. 23 ReDigi cloud server. 24 Okay. Or in one, in one variation. 24 Now that song is stored on a physical I've got my private computer at home and I've disc somewhere wherever the ReDigi cloud server 25 Page 56 1 L. Rudolph 1 L. Rudolph 2 is located, correct? 2 page 4 of Plaintiff's Exhibit 2, which is again 3 A. At the end of the transfer, yes. 3 ReDigi 419. It says, "For a DMO..." it's again 4 That's correct. 4 a digital media object "...to be offered for 5 Q. And either from - and I can play it 5 sale, is it first copied to the remote server 6 when it's on my home computer, I can stream it 6 and stored on the disc." 7 to myself, correct? 7 So is that the case in the ReDigi 8 A. No. 8 system, that for a, in the case of a ReDigi, a 9 Or I can play it, I can perform it. Q. 9 music file to be offered for sale, it is first hο A. No. 10 copied to the remote server, the ReDigi cloud 11 O. I can't? 11 server and stored on a disc? 12 If I have an iTunes file on my home 12 A. No. 13 computer, I can't click it and play it through 13 Q. So that statement in here in 4 my speakers? paragraph 71 does not describe what happens in **L** 5 A. If you just loaded --15 the ReDigi service? 16 Q. I'm saying before uploading. 16 A. Correct, it does not describe 17 A. Okay. 17 accurately what happens in the ReDigi service. 18 Can I? Q. 18 Q. Okay. What is inaccurate about that 19 Yes, I presume so. 19 statement as it applies to ReDigi? ₽0 And then if I upload it to the ReDigi 20 A. ReDigi doesn't copy the file from the 21 cloud also from that remote disc on which it's

21

22

23

25

now embodied, I can also play it back to myself.

Now I refer you to paragraph 71 on

22

23

24

correct?

A. That is correct.

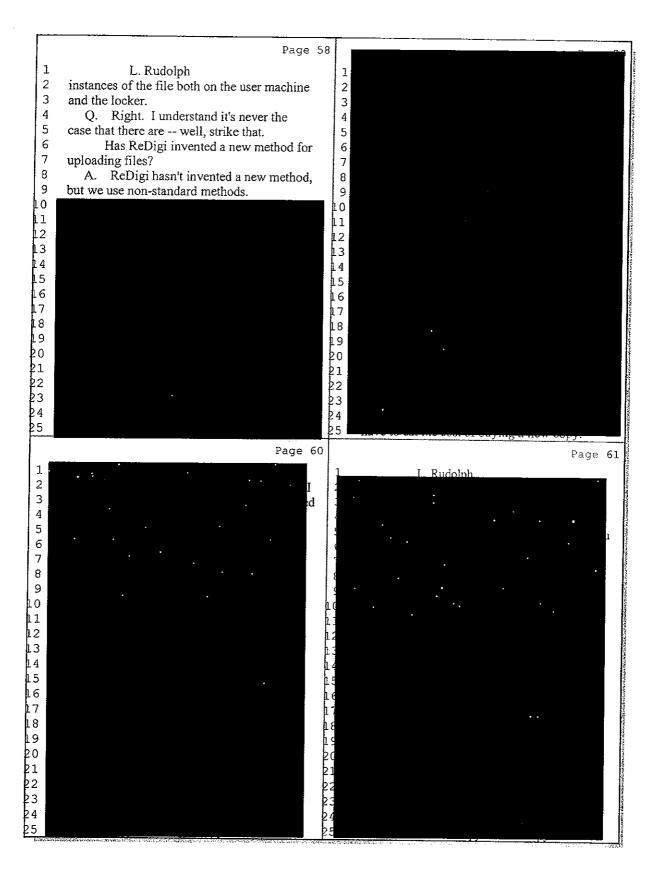
user's machine up to the locker. We transfer

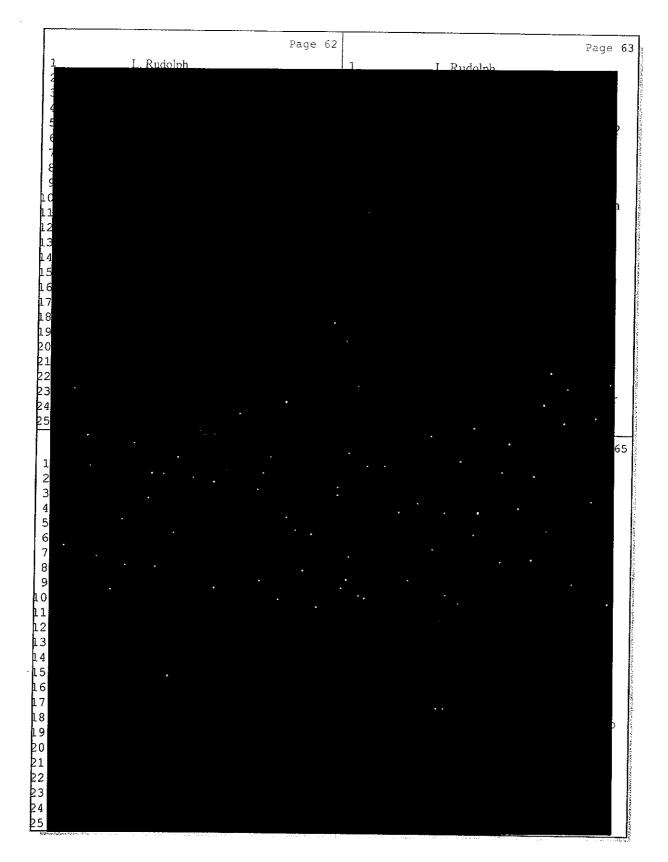
transferred from the user machine to the locker,

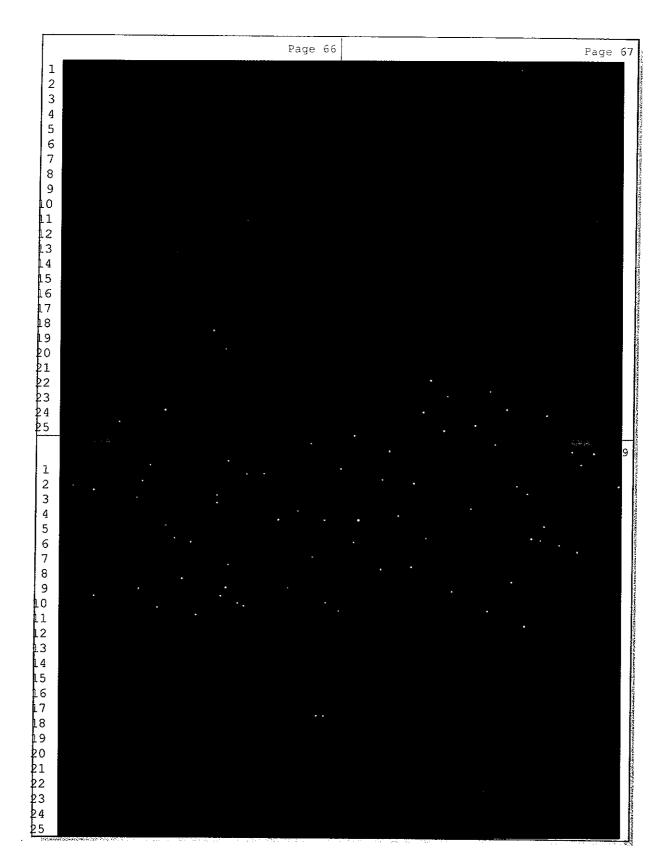
the file so that when the file has migrated,

it's no longer on the user machine. There's

never the case that there are two copies, two







Page 110

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Lο

11

12

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

þз

24

25

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

μз

14

**h** 5

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0. 11 12 13 ίз. 4 14 .5 15

Do you have contractual arrangements with either Apple or Google that permit you to do this?

A. No, we do not.

Q. Okay.

6

.7

18

9

20

21

22

23

24

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

S 15 %

MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form.

Q. Now with respect to -- let's talk about Apple iCloud's service.

Am I correct that the way that service works is once you purchase a song, it's L. Rudolph

automatically -- it can be set to automatically download it to all of your devices, correct?

Page 111

Page 113

A. I don't know if that's -- it's all your devices. I don't know exactly. It's pretty complicated.

MR. ADELMAN: Can we take a two-minute break?

MR. KING: Sure.

(Recess is taken.)

(Plaintiff's Exhibit 4, Printout from iTunes website describing iCloud service, marked for identification, as of this date.)

BY MR. KING:

Q. Okay. We were discussing Apple's iCloud service, and if you turn to the second page of what we -- well, first of all, I'll represent to you that what I've placed in front of you is Plaintiff's Exhibit 4. It's just a printout from the iTunes website describing its iCloud service.

And if you'll turn to the second page of this document --

MR. ADELMAN: You know what, Jon, I

Page 112

L. Rudolph

think I have yours. You gave me two copies.

(Handing.)

BY MR. KING:

- Q. If you'll turn to the second page of this document, you'll see it says, "Buy here, automatically get it everywhere"?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. It says, "With iTunes in the cloud, the music you download to one device automatically appears on all your devices. So the song you buy from your Mac at work is ready and waiting for you on your iPod when it's time to drive home. ITunes will automatically download your new songs, apps, books to your other devices over Wi-Fi or a cellular network."

And then I'll refer you to the first page of this document.

- A. Um-hmm.
- "What's new in iTunes." It states, "As part of iCloud, iTunes in the cloud takes what you buy on iTunes on one device and pushes it to all your other devices wirelessly and without syncing."

L. Rudolph

Are you familiar with that service that iTunes provides of automatically wirelessly downloading all your iTunes purchases to all your devices?

A. I can't answer that question because you're asking me to draw a conclusion which I don't agree with. I mean this is marketing bullshit.

I'm sorry. I'm sorry. I didn't mean to say that. This is marketing. It does not push it to all your devices. I can't agree with that. It doesn't push it to your iTune, to your iPad for example.

Q. Right.

So it pushes it to your devices that are wireless enabled, correct?

- A. That's right and the statements like "to all your devices" is not correct.
- Q. Okay. Do you agree, though, that as currently constituted, the iCloud service pushes an iTune purchase to all your devices that are wireless enabled, like an iPod touch, for example?
  - A. I am saying I read those words and I

	Page 14	6	Page 14	7
1	L. Rudolph	1	L. Rudolph	
2	Q. ReDigi00000339. It says,	2	MR. KING: I think this exhibit has	
3	"Congratulations to seller. ReDigi has fulfilled	3	too many pages in it but we'll mark this	
4	your order."	4	11.	
5	So I gather this is the email someone	5	(Plaintiff's Exhibit 11, Email from	i
6	would get when ReDigi has located someone who	6	customer service to Larry at ReDigi, marked	
7	has the file that has been ordered and is able	7	for identification, as of this date.)	
8	to process the sale?	8	BY MR. KING:	
9	A. This is the email one gets when a	9	Q. And I'll really just focus your	
10	song has been offered for sale for which there	10	attention on the first page of Plaintiff's	ĺ
11	is an outstanding order and we've done a match.	11	Exhibit 11. Some other things are attached to	1
12	Q. Okay. And this is a notification	12	it that are redundant of what we've already	ı
13	that the orderer receives that a match has been	13	discussed.	ļ
14	found?	14	This is an email from customer	Ī
14 15	A. No. This is the email that one	15	service to Larry at ReDigi.	
16	receives that the transaction is completed.	16	Are you Larry at ReDigi?	
ի 7	Q. Okay. So now the orderer has	17	A. Yes, I am.	
18	officially purchased the song, correct?	18	Q. And the subject of this email is "Low	
19	A. That is correct.	19	on Credit."	
20	Q. Okay. And Plaintiff's Exhibit 10	20	Does ReDigi notify its users when	
21	tells the purchaser that that purchaser can keep	21	they are low on credit?	
22	the song in your cloud or go download it to your	22	A. Periodically, yes, it does.	
23 24	computer at any time. Those options are both	23	Q. Why?	2
24	available to that purchaser, correct?	24	<ol> <li>We would like people to add more</li> </ol>	
25	A. That is correct.	25	credit, either buying it or getting more credit	150
i				18
	Page 148		Page 149	-
1	L. Rudolph	1		The State of the S
2	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us.	1 2	Page 149 L. Rudolph form.	the same street to compare a facility
2	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase	1 2 3	Page 149 L. Rudolph	The Control Book of Control Andrew Tree Topics Control
2 3 4	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money	1 2 3 4	Page 149  L. Rudolph form.  You can answer. A. Yes.	A Company and the company of the com
2 3 4 5	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs?	1 2 3 4 5	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction	A CONTRACTOR OF THE WORLD CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR
2 3 4 5	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase	1 2 3 4 5 6	Page 149  L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which	the contraction of the second
2 3 4 5 6 7	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote,	the distribution of the second
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a	the section of the se
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account.	the second of th
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the	the second secon
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation?	والمراجعة والمراجع والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمراجعة والمحالة والمراجعة والمحالة والمحالة والم
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4 1 4	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy	and the second of the second o
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right?	123456789012345	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it	A CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND SEC
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 6	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right? MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form.	1234567890123456	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it a violation.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 6 7	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right? MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. BY MR. KING:	12345678901234567	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it a violation. Q. Okay. And is that only when the user	A CONTRACTOR OF THE SECOND CONTRACTOR OF THE S
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 7 8	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right? MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. BY MR. KING: Q. Because that's one way to increase	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it a violation. Q. Okay. And is that only when the user offers the song for sale or has just merely	en e
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 7 18 9	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right? MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. BY MR. KING: Q. Because that's one way to increase the credit in your account?	1234567890123456789	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it a violation. Q. Okay. And is that only when the user offers the song for sale or has just merely uploaded it to the cloud?	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right? MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. BY MR. KING: Q. Because that's one way to increase the credit in your account? A. Yes, that's one way of increasing the	12345678901234567890	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it a violation. Q. Okay. And is that only when the user offers the song for sale or has just merely uploaded it to the cloud? A. We've changed the system now. It's	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 7 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right? MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. BY MR. KING: Q. Because that's one way to increase the credit in your account? A. Yes, that's one way of increasing the account.	123456789012345678901	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it a violation. Q. Okay. And is that only when the user offers the song for sale or has just merely uploaded it to the cloud? A. We've changed the system now. It's only when they offer a song for sale or sold.	《《《《《································
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 7 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right? MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. BY MR. KING: Q. Because that's one way to increase the credit in your account? A. Yes, that's one way of increasing the account. Q. And that stimulates the marketplace	12345678901123456789012222	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it a violation. Q. Okay. And is that only when the user offers the song for sale or has just merely uploaded it to the cloud? A. We've changed the system now. It's only when they offer a song for sale or sold. Q. Okay. So if I've uploaded the song	A CALLEST COLUMN TO THE SECOND COLUMN TO COLUMN THE SECOND COLUMN TO COLUMN THE SECOND COLUMN TO COLUMN THE SECOND COLUM
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right? MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. BY MR. KING: Q. Because that's one way to increase the credit in your account? A. Yes, that's one way of increasing the account. Q. And that stimulates the marketplace activity that you'd like ReDigi to encourage,	1234567890112345678901223	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it a violation. Q. Okay. And is that only when the user offers the song for sale or has just merely uploaded it to the cloud? A. We've changed the system now. It's only when they offer a song for sale or sold. Q. Okay. So if I've uploaded the song to the cloud but haven't offered it for sale and	A CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF THE P
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	L. Rudolph by purchasing credit from us. Q. And they can, and they can increase the amount of credit they have either with money or by obtaining credit by uploading songs? A. Not by uploading they can increase their credit by either selling songs or by charging to their credit card. Q. Okay. The reason you want them to have credit is to encourage them to go buy songs, correct? A. That is correct. Q. And also you want them to increase the credit in their account by uploading songs and offering them for sale as well, right? MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. BY MR. KING: Q. Because that's one way to increase the credit in your account? A. Yes, that's one way of increasing the account. Q. And that stimulates the marketplace activity that you'd like ReDigi to encourage, correct?	12345678901123456789012222	L. Rudolph form. You can answer. A. Yes. Q. In your preliminary injunction declaration you described various ways in which a user could have committed a, quote, unquote, violation which may or may not result in a suspension of their account. Can you describe for me the circumstances that would lead to a user committing a violation? A. A violation is when a song is offered for sale or has been sold and we discover a copy of that song on the user's machine. We call it a violation. Q. Okay. And is that only when the user offers the song for sale or has just merely uploaded it to the cloud? A. We've changed the system now. It's only when they offer a song for sale or sold. Q. Okay. So if I've uploaded the song	A CALLEGE CONTROL OF THE STATE

	Page 17	8	Page 17	_ 9
1	L. Rudolph	1	L. Rudolph	
2	A. What's the question?	2	MR. ADELMAN: Objection. Calls for a	
3	Q. Under the terms of service, RDO could	3	legal conclusion.	
4	terminate your authorization to use the RDO	4	You may answer.	
5	content for any reason, right?	5	A. Yeah, I'm not gonna I don't know	
6	MR. ADELMAN: Asked and answered.	6	what the legal basis is.	
7	Calls for a legal conclusion.	7	Q. Because there was none, right?	
8	You may answer.	8	MR. ADELMAN: Objection.	
9	<ol> <li>That's what it says here, yes.</li> </ol>	9	Argumentative.	
μo	Q. Okay. So ReDigi had no legal basis	10	A. I said I don't know if there's a	
11	to complain for RDO's termination of the API	11	legal basis or not.	
12	access, did it?	12	Q. Right.	
13	MR. ADELMAN: Calls for a legal	13	So ReDigi threatened Capitol with an	
14	conclusion. Objection.	14	injunction without knowing whether it had any	ı
15	You can answer if you know.	15	legal basis to do so.	
16	A. I have no idea if we had legal basis	16	A. I didn't say that	i
1.7	for it.	17	MR. ADELMAN: Objection.	
18	Q. And you're aware that your attorney	18	Argumentative.	1
19	wrote a letter to court over the weekend	19	BY MR. KING:	l
20	threatening an injunction against Capitol	20	Q. Is that correct?	ŀ
21	Records because of the termination of your RDO	21	A. I'm not a lawyer. I don't know what	1
22	agreement?	22	the legal basis is or not. I don't want to	ı
23	A. Yes, I do.	23	be I don't know. I don't want to make legal	
₽4	Q. Okay. And what was the legal basis	24	conclusions. I'm not a lawyer.	1
25	for threatening Capitol with an injunction?	25	Q. Has ReDigi followed up with RDO to	ı
	Page 180	+	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1
1	L. Rudolph	1	Page 181	-
2	pursue any claim against RDO for terminating its	2	L. Rudolph	
3	API access?	3	calls for a legal conclusion and it's	
4	MR. ADELMAN: Objection.	4	subject to attorney-client privilege.	ı
5	You can answer.	5	At this point instruct my client not to answer.	
6	Objection to form.	6	BY MR. KING:	
7	A. Not that I know of.	7		3
8	Q. Does ReDigi intend to pursue any	8	Q. Do you believe ReDigi has any basis for making a claim against Capitol regarding the	ľ
9	claim against RDO for terminating its API	9	termination of the RDO access?	î
10	access?	10	MR. ADELMAN: Calls for a legal	
11	MR. ADELMAN: Objection.	11	conclusion.	
12	You can answer.	12	To the extent you can answer without	
L3	A. We make that decision every day. I	13	violating attorney-client privilege, you	
L 4	don't know. I can't tell you what we're going	14	may do so.	É
L5	to do tomorrow.	15	A. I don't have anything to say about	
6	Q. And does ReDigi we've heard no	16	that.	Ŕ
.7	further since February on this when	17		1
.8	Mr. Beckman's request was rejected by the judge,	18	C I III WILL COLLEGE OF THE COLLEGE	200
9	1 1 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	19	your account with RDO was suspended.	ě,
0		20	Did ReDigi continue to offer streams	§ .
1		21	of audio clips to ReDigi users by other means?	
2		22	A. ReDigi did not offer clips by some	-
3	MR. ADELMAN: Objection.	23	other means. We people went to, to YouTube	42.00
4	Transfer and the second	24	Q. Since the termination of the RDO	1
-3	A MONT A MOTE BATON MAIO ME IN MINE	r 4	I SIDGE ING INTERNATION OF IL. DICA	ř.
5	77 7 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	25	Q. Since the termination of the RDO relationship, is the only way that a user could	è

1	Page 18	2	Page 18	3
1	L. Rudolph	1		
2	obtain a stream of an audio clip on ReDigi by	2		
3	hearing a YouTube stream? Is that what you're	3		
4	saying?	4	when clicking on a little green arrow icon next	
5		5	to a song file pulled up a ReDigi box that said	
6	other sites to listen to the clips.	6	nothing about YouTube and played an audio	
7		17	stream. Also had a little message to Capitol	
8	sites besides YouTube?	8	Recordings, but did those audio streams come	
9		9	from YouTube?	
10	Q. Okay. How recently have you	ho	This is post termination of the RDO	
11	iTunes is a recent referral?	11	agreement.	
12		12	A. It popped open a window that was	
13	Q. Okay. And before that it was solely	13	small and came and that was a YouTube window.	
14	YouTube?	14	Q. The address that appeared in that	
15	A. Yes.	15	window said nothing about YouTube, so the	
16	Q. Okay. The audio streams offered for	16	address was masked somehow.	
17	YouTube had been offered in a couple of	127	Do you recall the green it was a	
18	different ways, correct?	18	green box. Do you recall what I'm talking	
19	A. I don't know what you mean by couple	19	about?	
ÞΟ	of different ways.	20	MR. ADELMAN: Is that a statement or	i
21	Q. Did you ever offer streams of YouTube	21	are you asking him?	
22	clips using YouTube's imbedded player, also	22	MR. KING: I don't have an exhibit.	
23	sometimes called its API, seems to be the same	23	He can confirm or deny.	
<b>þ</b> 4	thing?	24	MR. ADELMAN: Well, I'm asking if	
25	A. I don't believe we used their	25	you're asking or telling him.	Ì
	Page 184			7
1			Page 185	ı
1	L. Rudolph	1	L. Rudolph	ļ
2	BY MR. KING:	2	didn't see any YouTube video?	İ
	Q. I'm representing that I have seen, I	3	A. Because it was small. Box was small,	Į
<i>4</i> 5	saw multiple times a box that said nothing about	4	the window was small.	İ
6	window, nothing about YouTube. It was a green	5	Q. The box actually played nothing. It	ļ
7	box that only identified ReDigi as the source	6	was just a black box surrounded by green. There	١
8	and played an audio stream.	7	was no video component to it.	
9	A. At the time I just believe we just	8	So separate and apart from its size,	
و 10	made the box really small.	9	why was there no reference to video or YouTube?	
LI	Q. But I could read the address on the	10	MR. ADELMAN: Objection.	
12	box and it said ReDigi, so MR. ADELMAN: Objection.	11	Instead of testifying, can you ask	
1.3		12	him whether the box was black as opposed to	ľ
L 4	MR. KING: Well, let me finish my	13	stating it affirmatively since you're not	
1.5	question. BY MR. KING:	14	testifying?	100
16		15	BY MR. KING:	
L 0 L 7	Q. So is it possible that the stream was	16	Q. You can confirm or tell me if I'm	3.00
	<del>-</del>	17	wrong.	1000
- 8		18	MR. ADELMAN: No. I object to the	4.47
.9		19	fine. Objection to the form.	5
20	I apple was a substitute of the state of the		<ul> <li>A. I'm fairly sure that because we made</li> </ul>	Ė
	I can't remember what appeared on the screen,	20	1 m many date that occause we made	÷
21	but ReDigi directed it was a it was	21	the window small, that all the other images	, fr i 41174
2	but ReDigi directed it was a it was ReDigi directed the browser to open up a window	21 22	the window small, that all the other images there were not easy to see, weren't displayed,	The management of the control
2 3	but ReDigi directed it was a it was ReDigi directed the browser to open up a window from for YouTube and play it.	21 22 23	the window small, that all the other images there were not easy to see, weren't displayed, but they were there in the box. They were there	Company of the State of the Sta
2	but ReDigi directed it was a it was ReDigi directed the browser to open up a window from for YouTube and play it. Q. Okay. Then how come as a user, I,	21 22	the window small, that all the other images there were not easy to see, weren't displayed,	the milestander on the state of the

Page 186 Page 187 L. Rudolph 1 L. Rudolph 2 embedded player? 2 connection with YouTube videos or YouTube audio 3 A. It was not via API embedded player. 3 streams? Was it just a straight hyperlink? 4 4 A. I believe we did not, but I cannot 5 A. I don't recall how we did the 5 recall. 6 hyperlink. 6 Q. Okay. Now these referrals to 7 Q. Were you the person who set this up? 7 YouTube, are they to 30-second clips or to 8 No. A. 8 full-length sound recordings? 9 Q. Who was? 9 A. They are whatever there is on 0 Our engineer. hο YouTube. 1 O. How do we find out the answer to this 11 Q. How do you select which YouTube links question if we want to know how those --12 refer -- We can give you the code. 13 A. By doing a search on track title and h 4 artist. .5 15 Q. So for each song that's available on 6 16 ReDigi, someone actually goes and does a manual 17 search for a YouTube video of that song, places 8 18 the link on ReDigi? 9 MR. ADELMAN: Take it under 19 A. No. When you click on -- when you 20 advisement. 20 click on the song, we then do a lookup. BY MR. KING: ķ1 Q. So by clicking on the song, you're 22 Q. Did you ever -- are you familiar with 22 essentially typing the name of the song into the ÞЗ the process of iframing? 23 YouTube search bar? 24 A. Somewhat. 24 A. It's functionally equivalent, yes. Do you believe you ever iframed in 2.5 25 Q. And do you know whether the links Page 188 Page 189 1 L. Rudolph L. Rudolph 2 that you're pulling up are authorized or pirated 3 links? 4 MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. 5 Go ahead. 6 A. We know they're on YouTube. We don't 7 know anything else. 8 Q. Right. 9 So they could be copyright infringing .0 the YouTube files, correct? 11 MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. 12 Calls for a legal conclusion. 13 You can answer. 14 BY MR. KING: 15 Q. You just don't know? 16 A. I don't know. 17 Q. Okay. They're just files that come 18 up when you search the name of the track on 19 YouTube; is that correct? Þο A. I'm assuming that YouTube does the 21 right thing. 22 Q. Do you have any agreement with

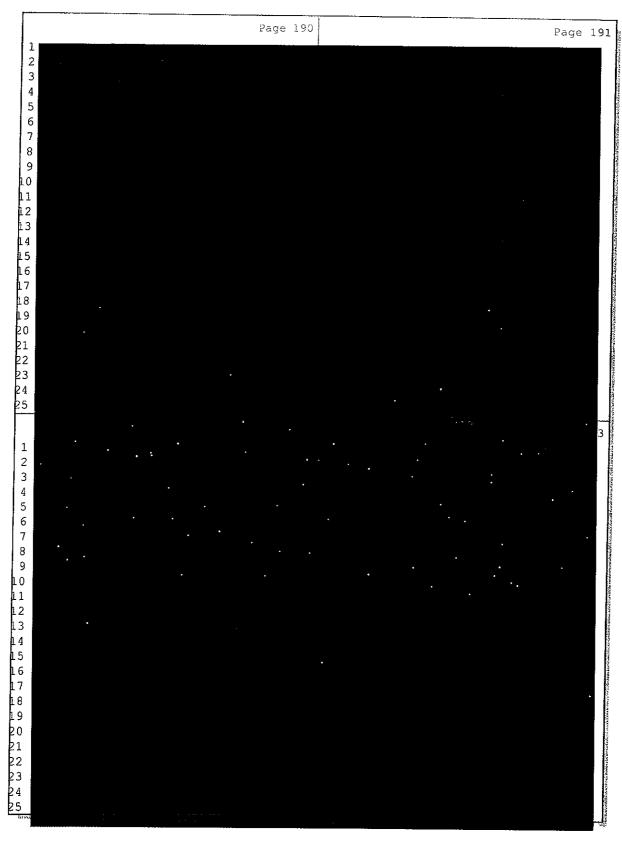
23

₽4

service.

YouTube that permits you to do this?

A. We follow the YouTube terms of



\* 2 g. % 2 3 g.

## EXHIBIT 11 FILED UNDER SEAL

```
Page 1
 1
                UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 3
               SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
 5
     CAPITOL RECORDS, LLC,
 6
                    Plaintiff, ) 12 Civ. 0095 (RJS)
 7
                 VS.
 8
     REDIGI INC.,
                    Defendant.
10
11
12
         * CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY *
13
14
        * CONTAINS OUTSIDE COUNSEL ONLY PORTIONS *
15
16
17
           DEPOSITION OF JOHN MARK OSSENMACHER
18
                     New York, New York
19
                  Tuesday, June 19, 2012
20
21
22
23
    Reported by: KRISTIN KOCH, RPR, RMR, CRR, CLR
24
25
     JOB NO. 50450
```

	Page 2	2	Page
1	-	1	1 490
2		2	APPEARANCES:
3		3	MIT BINNINGES.
4		4	
5	June 19, 2012	5	COWAN, LIEBOWITZ & LATMAN
6	10:00 a.m.	6	Attorneys for Plaintiff
7		7	1133 Avenue of the Americas
8		8	New York, New York 10036
9	Deposition of REDIGI, INC., by JOHN	9	BY: RICHARD S. MANDEL, ESQ.
þο	MARK OSSENMACHER, held pursuant to Rule	ĮΟ	JONATHAN Z. KING, ESQ.
11	30(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil	11	, , , ,
12	Procedure, at the offices of Cowan,	12	
13	Liebowitz & Latman, P.C., 1133 Avenue of	13	MEISTER SEELIG & FEIN
14	the Americas, New York, New York, before	14	Attorneys for Defendant
15	Kristin Koch, a Registered Professional	15	140 East 45th Street
16	Reporter, Registered Merit Reporter,	16	New York, New York 10017
17	Certified Realtime Reporter, Certified	<b>1</b> 7	BY: GARY P. ADELMAN, ESQ.
18	Livenote Reporter and Notary Public of the	18	
19	State of New York.	19	
20		20	
21		21	ALSO PRESENT:
22		22	
23 24		23	LARRY RUDOLPH
¥4		24	
25	* 5-94	25	e the end
İ	Page 4		Page 5
1		1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only
2	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED	2	JOHN MARK OSSENMACHER,
3	by and between the attorneys for the	3	called as a witness, having been duly sworn
4	respective parties herein, that filing and	4	by a Notary Public, was examined and
5	sealing be and the same are hereby waived.	5	testified as follows:
6	IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED	6	EXAMINATION BY
7	that all objections, except as to the form	7	MR. MANDEL:
8	of the question, shall be reserved to the	8	Q. Please state your name for the
9	time of the trial.	9	record.
10	IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED	10	A. John Ossenmacher.
11 12	that the within deposition may be sworn to	11	Q. And where do you reside,
i .	and signed before any officer authorized	12	Mr. Ossenmacher?
13	to administer an oath, with the same	13	A. In Boston, Massachusetts.
14		14	Q. Okay. And you are the CEO of the
15	to before the Court.	15	defendant ReDigi, Inc.; correct?
16		16	A. Yes.
17		17	MR. MANDEL: Before we begin, let me
18 19		18	just ask you to take a look at what was
		19	marked yesterday as Plaintiff's Exhibit 1.
20 21		20	As we did yesterday, we can just go
21 22		21	over this by counsel.
2 Z		22	I just want to confirm for the
∠.J 2.A		23	record that Mr. Ossenmacher is being
23 24 25		24	offered as a 30(b)(6) designee on behalf of
	i de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de	25	Defendant ReDigi with respect to topics 1

		-1	
	Page 23	2	Page 23
1 (	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only	1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only
2	into the plans that were under discussion with	2	A. The only reason I am hesitating
3	respect to the lacrosse league?	3	slightly is we had done some charity things
4	A. Sure. The idea was to attract a	4	with some bands, but other than that, no.
5	certain demographic, a youthful demographic,	5	There was no.
6	you know, that likes music and to do these	6	Q. And in terms of the lacrosse project
7	events on Friday or Saturday evenings when the	7	and the intersection with musical content, did
8 8	arenas weren't having another use and so there	8	you actually go down the road of exploring how
9 ,	was going to be an idea to use up-and-coming	9	that would be done from a legal perspective?
10 t	bands to showcase their abilities and have kids	10	A. I'm not sure I understand the
h1 (	come and listen and enjoy.	11	question.
12	Q. So that was separate and apart from	12	Q. Let me rephrase it. Did you have
13 t	the lacrosse league or was it going to be in	13	occasion to have to consider any copyright law
14 d	connection with the lacrosse	14	implications in connection with plans that were
<b>1</b> 5	A. It was connected. It was meant to	15	under discussion for the lacrosse league?
16 i	t be all together, yeah.	16	A. Yes. I think the discussion there
17	Q. And would those concerts promote the	17	was in the bands that were being considered
T8 1	acrosse league, was that part of the idea?	18	they had to own the copyright to the material
19	A. Yes.	19	they used, that they were going to use, and
20	Q. Now, up until that point it doesn't	20	that they had to have the rights to whatever
21 s	sound like any of your background was in the	21	performance they were going to do, but, again,
22 n	nusic industry. Is that fair to say?	22	that was something the lawyers were working on
23	A. Yes.	23	and I wasn't.
24	Q. Did you have any prior involvement	24	Q. So you weren't personally involved
. <u>25</u> a	at all with projects in the music industry?	25	in studying the copyright law aspects of that
	Page 24		Page 25
1 0	ssenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only	1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only
	ituation?	2	A. So Intellisys was set up and we
3	A. Not at that time, no.	3	started working on the ticketing project and
4	<ul> <li>Q. Okay. What happened next after you</li> </ul>	4	then there were a couple of other projects that
5 d	ecided that AWE Mobile wasn't really going to	5	ended up in Intellisys as well. One was
6 g	o anywhere? What did you do next?	6	another arena owner I knew hosts a major the
7	A. That's when I, you know, just in	7	world's largest skateboarding event, and so we
8 th	nings we were doing started looking at I	8	started working on some skateboarding
9 h	ad learned lots of things about the arena and	9	technology, basically apps and some other
10 le	earned many things about how their systems	10	things for them, which we delivered and are
11 w		11	being used today, in a project we called Skate
12 na		12	Hub. And there was something else. I don't
		13	know why I am drawing a blank on it. There
1.4 ha	ad significant problems with ticketing and how	14	were a few little projects that we had going
15 tio		15	there and that was kind of, I guess, the time
16 an	nd so I started working on a solution with one	16	also when towards the end of that when, you
17 of		17	know, we started contemplating this idea of
		L8	donating initially music and using music to
		19	help, you know, as Larry said yesterday, the
20		20	kids with cancer, but it was meant to go to the
21 bu		21	troops and other people who you know, we
22		22	thought music I guess the bottom line was we
23 G		23	feel music is good for the soul and makes
23 G 24 25 or	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	24	people feel better and so we thought and
40 OF	was.	5	actually the idea came from my daughter

	contains outside counsel only follows					
	Page 2	5	Page 27			
1		1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only			
2		2	in that range.			
3		3	<ul> <li>Q. And when you formed Intellisys</li> </ul>			
4	these kids out," she was doing things for the	4	Group, what was the idea? Did it have a			
5		5	specific business purpose?			
6		6	<ol> <li>A. It was to try to use technology to,</li> </ol>			
7	we can give them music to make them feel	7	you know, do things, and, you know, some of			
8	better," and so that was kind of the start of	8	those things were the ones that we kind of			
10	thinking about what are all the reasons why we can or can't gift music, and we originally	9	mentioned. You know, we had this immediate			
11	started the project was originally called	10	need with arenas that was on the ticketing			
12	Gift Music, actually. I think if you go to	11 12	side. One of my friends who I got to know			
13	Gift Music dot-com today it probably takes you	13	pretty well who owns an NBA team and also an			
14	to ReDigi, but, I mean, that was the start of	14	arena wanted us to help him with a			
15	it. So that was Intellisys.	15	skateboarding thing. So it was just meant to be kind of a little bit of a catch-all.			
16	Q. Okay. Was Intellisys Group actually	16	Q. A catch-all for the various projects			
17	formed as a corporate entity?	17	you			
18	A. It was formed as an LLC.	18	A. Just the projects we were working			
19	Q. And when was that formed?	19	on, yeah.			
20	A. Oh, man. You know, actually, I am	20	Q. And did you have any investors in			
21	trying to think. I will have to go back to our	21	that entity?			
22	attorneys on that. We were going to set it up	22	A. No.			
23	as an LLC, but I'm actually not sure if we ever	23	Q. Did you envision it as a for-profit			
24	ended up doing it. I think we did. And I	24	entity when you formed it?			
25	would say probably maybe 2008, 2009, somewhere	25	A. Parts of it. You know, Gift Music			
	Page 28		Page 29			
1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only	1	_			
2	at the original time was meant to be a	2	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only digital music, yes.			
3	charitable, but the other ones were definitely	3	Q. And you said your daughter raised it			
4	for profit, yes.	4	with you and I take it you became interested in			
5	Q. So what was the concept of Gift	5	that?			
6	Music when it first came up?	6	A. Yes.			
7	A. The concept was is there a way where	7	Q. So what did you do next in terms of			
8	other kids or other people can lawfully gift	8	exploring the possibilities of bringing that to			
9	their music to people in need, people that	9	fruition?			
μo	can't afford to buy the music, and do it in a	10	A. So that's where we started to do			
11	way where they don't steal music, so it was	<u>þ</u> 1	research, you know, which is also part of my			
<b>h</b> 2	kind of meant to be a way to provide this nice	12	nature, you know, to try to understand things.			
13	service to people that maybe would make them	<u>1</u> 3	You know, a lot of it was Internet research and			
14		1.4	then subsequently discussion with law firms,			
15		115	some of the people that I had known at the			
16		16	time, but it was how do we go about doing this,			
17		17	is there a way to do it.			
18		18	Q. When you say "Internet research,"			
19		19	did you, yourself, actually do research on the			
20		20	Internet?			
21		21	A. Yes.			
22		22	Q. And is that when you first started			
23		23	having occasion to look into copyright law?			
24		24	A. Yes.			
25	A. It was meant specifically for	25	Q. And were you actually trying to			

transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair mount of research on, you know, the fact that more something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, the fact that two big things that came up as I did my  11 those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods. Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is		Contains outside (		003 03113 101110110
2 learn the copyright law by doing research? 3 A. I don't know if if was trying to 4 learn the copyright law. I was trying to 5 understand the copyright law and how that 5 applied to – at the time I didn't understand 7 what the – you know, what the bounds of it 8 were, so I was trying to understand how does 9 that apply to people donating things, for 9 example, like can you donate something that is, 11 you know, copyright protected, and that was 12 part of the original desire to learn more, and 13 then I, of course, learned a lot more. 14 Q. And in terms of your research, is 15 that when you had first occasion to hear of 16 something called the First Sale Doctrine? 17 A. I think I had heard of it 18 previously, but it was certainly my first 19 occasion to really delve into it more and seek 10 a greater understanding of it. 10 Q. And separate and apart from any 11 consultation that you may have had with counsel 12 at the time, did you, yourself, based on your 12 Internet research form any conclusions as to 13 a self-amment of the copyright law impacted on 14 beach to you present of the 15 understand the company of the copyright law imposed to the potential plans? 16 something called the First Sale of the copyright law impacted on 17 beach to you favore the copyright law impact of the 18 previously, but it was certainly my first 19 occasion to really delve into it more and seek 19 previously, but it was certainly my first 19 occasion to really delve into it more and seek 19 previously, but it was certainly my first 19 occasion to really delve into it more and seek 20 a greater understanding of it. 21 Q. And separate and apart from any 22 consultation that you may have had with counsel 23 at the time, did you, yourself, based on your 24 Internet research form any conclusions as to 25 consultation that you many have had with counsel 26 the mestric than the company the previously available obviously it was 27 not previously available obviously it was 28 not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I 29 think, had kind		Page 3	0	Page 31
2   Jour portential planes?  3   A. I don't know if if was trying to 4   learn the copyright law. I was trying to 5   understand the copyright law and how that 6   applied to – at the time I didn't understand 7   what the – you know, what the bounds of it 8   were, so I was trying to understand how does 9   that apply to people donating things, for 11   you know, copyright protected, and that was 12   part of the original desire to learn more, and 13   then I, of course, learned a lot more. 14   Q. And in terms of your research, is 15   that when you had first occasion to hear of 16   something called the First Sale Doctrine? 17   A. I think I had heard of it 18   previously, but it was certainly my first 19   occasion to really delve into it more and seek 10   a greater understanding of it. 11   Q. And apparate and apart from any 11   consultation that you may have had with counsel 12   at the time, did you, yourself, based on your 12   Internet research form any conclusions as to 13   internet research form any conclusions as to 14   down any aspect of the copyright law impaced on —  15   Page 32   1   Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only 1   that the challenge, and this is part of the 1   think, had kind of left the market open because 1   to opyright law impaced on pour transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that a back to your question about First Sale 1   bottom, copyright law, impaced on pour transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that a back to your question about First Sale 15   Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that one something is acquired and purchased and the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obvicuoily it was not possible to do, and so the advanced to the potential plane?  2   A. Correct.    3   A. Yes.  4   A. I reached the conclusion that it was acrailly my		Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only	1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eves Only
A. I don't know if I was trying to learn the copyright law. I was trying to applied to at the time I didn't understand what the you know, what the bounds of it were, so I was trying to understand how does that apply to people donating things, for example, like can you donate something that is, you know, copyright proceted, and that was part of the original desire to learn more, and then I, of course, learned a lot more. Q. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something called the First Sale Doctrine? A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it. Think I had heard apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your the treesarch form any conclusions to to you transfer a digital consultation that you may have had with counsel that the challenge, and this is part of the challenge, and this is part of the challenge, and this is part of the challenge, and this is part of the challenge, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because to hoody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that a garder without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that a learned more about copyright law, going that the market open because to copyright law is acquired and purchased and royalites have been paid, that the owner of that them. They can gift them, they can sell them, them. They can gift them, they can sell them, them, They can gift them, they can sell them, there is the time, did you, your question about First Sale shack to your question about First Sale shack to your question about First Sale shack to your question about First Sale shack to your question about First Sale shack to your question abou			2	your potential plans?
be understand the copyright law and how that applied to – at the time I didn't understand what the – you know, what the bounds of it were, so I was trying to understand how does that apply to people donating things, for the example, like can you donate something that is, you know, copyright protected, and that was part of the original desire to learn more, and then I, of course, learned a lot more.  Q. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something called the First Sale Doctrine?  A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek of a greater understanding of it.  Q. And separate and apart from any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on — 25  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have - how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because from any conclusions as to back to your question about First Sale back to your question about First Sale back to your question about First Sale back to your question about First Sale back to your question about First Sale back to your question so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of the them. They can gift them, they can sell them.  A. I think I had heard of it may be a previously available obviously it was not possible to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them.  A. Okay. I thought a couple of things.  So one was I — on the barrier side it seemed because technology to be able to be copyright law, and to will the market open and seek.  A. Okay. I thought a couple of things.  So one was I	1		3	
bunderstand the copyright law and how that a papile to - at the time. I didn't understand how does what the you know, what the bounds of it was trying to understand how does that apply to people donating things, for the part of the original desire to learn more, and the part of the original desire to learn more, and the I, of course, learned a lot more.  Q. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something ealled the First Sale Doctrine?  A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it.  Q. And sparate and apart from any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impaced on the polyment of the chinical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have - how do you transfer a digital span where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because from it to we fertile ground on the digital side because teachnology didn't seem to have been readily was included allow transfers between users in certain types of parameters, and I therefore was incertain types of parameters, and I therefore was the idea of being able to use technology to that I think got me excited and Larry excited then was the idea of being able to use technology to be able to be complaint with copyright law miposed to the potential plans that you wanted to implement?  You can answer.  10 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the copyright law miposed to the potential plans that you wanted to implement?  11 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only Q. And those are things that you discovered on your own before you even conduct	- 1		4	Q. What conclusion did you reach?
applied to — at the time I didn't understand what the — you know, what the bounds of it were, so I was trying to understand how does that apply to people donating things, for example, like can you donate something that is, you know, copyright protected, and that was you know, copyright protected, and that was then I, of course, learned a lot more. Q. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something called the First Sale Doctrine? A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first cocasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it. Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your Internet research form any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on ——  Page 32  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the technical part that was in correctly available to develop and the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because notody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that the mine I did my  exciting to method allow transfers between technology didn't seem to have been readily available that would allow transfers between technology didn't seem to have technology to be able to be compliant with copyright law implications that you based on your research— let me strike that. Let me rephrase the question.  What barrier, if any, doy fore the termical Let me rephrase the avail	- I	understand the copyright law and how that	5	A. I reached the conclusion that it was
what the you know, what the bounds of it were, so I was trying to understand how does that apply to people donating things, for you know, copyright protected, and that was part of the original desire to learn more, and then I, of course, learned a lot more.  Q. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something called the First Sale Doctrine? A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it. Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your literature research form any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because not possible to do, and so that lother thing that as I learned more about copyright law, and now of the triping law, the second of the digital good that was nor possible to do, and so that l dia fair a mount of research on, you		applied to at the time I didn't understand	6	
that apply to people donating things, for example, like can you donate something that is, you know, copyright protected, and that was part of the original desire to learn more, and then I, of course, learned a lot more.  4 Q. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something called the First Sale Doctrine?  5 A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek at the time, did you, yourself, based on your coasion to really delve into it more and seek at the time, did you, yourself, based on your at the time, did you, yourself, based on your at the time, did you, yourself, based on your himself the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you havehow do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I hink, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going thank to copyright law, and so that 1 did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. They can gift them, they can sell them. Those were work two big things that came up as I did my	l l	what the you know, what the bounds of it	7	
that apply to people donating things, for comple, like can you donate something that is, you know, copyright protected, and that was a then I, of course, learned a lot more.  Q. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something called the First Sale Doctrine?  A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it. 2		were, so I was trying to understand how does	8	technology didn't seem to have been readily
Le example, like can you donate something that is, you know, copyright protected, and that was part of the original desire to learn more, and then I, of course, learned a lot more.  Le Q. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something called the First Sale Doctrine?  A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it.  Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your late time, did you, yourself, based on your had never research form any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations that you wanted to implement?  Page 32  Page 32  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and this is part of the total challenge, and th			9	available that would allow transfers between
the part of the original desire to learn more, and that was the idea of being able to use technology to be able to be compilant with copyright law.  Q. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something called the First Sale Doctrine?  A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek at the time, did you, yourself, based on your consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your consultation that you wand have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your consultation that you wand have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your consultation that you wand have had with counsel to the metally a simplications that you based on your research — let me strike that. Let me rephrase the question.  What barriers, if any, did you feel copyright law imposed to the potential plans that you wanted to implement?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form.  You can answer.  A. Okay. I thought a couple of things. So one was I — on the barrier side it seemed  Page 33  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going the population one something is acquired and purchased and the second of the time strike that. Let me rephrase the question.  What barriers, if any, did you feel copyright law imposed to the potential plans that you wanted to implement?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form.  You can answer.  A. To me.  Q. Okay. An		example, like can you donate something that is,	10	users in certain types of parameters, and I
table 1, of course, learned a lot more.  12		you know, copyright protected, and that was		thought you know, part of what I think got
then I, of course, learned a lot more.  1			12	me excited and Larry excited then was the idea
2. And in terms of your research, is that when you had first occasion to hear of something called the First Sale Doctrine?  A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it.  2. Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your land the time, did you, yourself, based on your land the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have - how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that a back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to possible to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can self them.  They can gift them, they can self them. And so I think that education - you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and two big things that came up as I did my			13	of being able to use technology to be able to
something called the First Sale Doctrine?  A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it.  Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your tat the time, did you, yourself, based on your tat the thine, and with its is part of the shad been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I for transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royle think, that kind the deucation — you know, the fact that is entitled to do certain things with the chnicy with the chnical part that was careful part that was exciting to me, was how do you transfer a digital goods.  1 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the copyright law sus exciting to me, was how do you have — how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I good where two people are owning the same good transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royle their is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education — you know, those things were important to me. Those were two			14	
something called the First Sale Doctrine?  A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it.  Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your latter tresearch form any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on vor latter than the challenge, and this is part of the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as a I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education — you know, the fact that two big things that came up as I did my  16			15	Q. What were the copyright law
A. I think I had heard of it previously, but it was certainly my first occasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it. Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your Internet research form any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on bow any aspect of the copyright law impacted on bow any aspect of the copyright law impacted on bow any aspect of the copyright law impacted on Copyright law imposed to the potential plans that you wanted to implement?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. You can answer. A. Okay. I thought a couple of things. So one was I on the barrier side it seemed  Page 32  Page 33  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were the first of things were the dot do is understand the definition of the things were the dot on the first and how is the law currently implemented and how is			<b>þ</b> 6	implications that you based on your research
previously, but it was certainly my first cocasion to really delve into it more and seek a greater understanding of it.  Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your linternet research form any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on bow any aspect of the copyright law impacted on  Fage 32  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have - how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, imposed to the potential plans that you wanted to implement?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. You can answer.  A. Okay. I thought a couple of things. So one was I on the barrier side it seemed  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only  Q. And those are things that you discovered on your own before you even consulted with any attorneys?  A. Correct.  Q. So you identified at least the issues that existed?  A. To me.  Q. Okay. And based on you even consulted with any attorneys?  A. Correct.  Q. So you identified at least the issues that existed?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form.  You can answer.  A. Okay. I thought a couple of things. So one was I on the barrier side it seemed  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only  A. To me.  Q. Okay. And those are things that you discovered on your own before you even consulted with any attorneys?  A. Correct.  Q. Okay. I thought a couple of things.  Ossenmacher - Confidenti			1	let me strike that. Let me rephrase the
a greater understanding of it.  Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your lnterner research form any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on bow any aspect of the copyright law impacted on  Page 32  Dossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the cechnical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and rocal think that education you know, that is entitled to do certain things with that you wanted to implement?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. You can answer.  A. Okay. I thought a couple of things. So one was I on the barrier side it seemed Page 32  Page 33  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only  Cossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only  Q. And those are things that you discovered on your own before you even consulted with any attorneys? A. Correct. Q. So you identified at least the issues that existed? A. To me.  Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation lefts talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there as co-palled transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form.  A. Orrect.  Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation lefts talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that				
Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your little the chain of the copyright law impacted on solve that the challenge, and this is part of the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you havehow do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them.  And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were two big things that came up as I did my			19	What barriers, if any, did you feel
Q. And separate and apart from any consultation that you may have had with counsel at the time, did you, yourself, based on your lnternet research form any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 26 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 27 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 27 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 28 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 28 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 29 how any aspect of the copyright law and as the time. 4 how as exciting to me, as how discovered on your own before you even consulted with any attorneys?  A. Correct.  Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of the things dos.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law, going back to your questio			,	copyright law imposed to the potential plans
at the time, did you, yourself, based on your linternet research form any conclusions as to 24 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law, going 10 how any aspect of the copyright law, going 11 how as 1 larged more about copyright law, going 12 how for example of the copyright law, going 13 how is the law there are also limitations 15 how for example of things.  10 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only 12 hat the challenge, and this is part of the copyright law is part of the copyright law is part of the copyright law, going 14 how is the law copyright law, going 15 how oparties, and then the other thing that 16 had been previously available obviously it was 16 how is the law to partie, and so that obstacle, I 17 had been previously available obviously it was 18 how of left the market open because 19 hot transfer without having simultaneous ownership 12 by two parties, and then the other thing that 18 as I learned more about copyright law, going 19 how of the larged and 19 how is the law copyright law, going 19 how of the larged and 19 how is the law currently implemented and how is the law currently implemented and how is the law currently implemented and how is the law currently implemented and how is the law currently implemented and how is the law currently implemented and how is the law currently implemented and how is the law currently implemented and how is the law currently implemented and how is the law currently implemented and how is		Q. And separate and apart from any	1	that you wanted to implement?
Internet research form any conclusions as to how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on 25 how any aspect of the copyright law is security that the challenge, and this is part of the 20 how do you transfer a digital 30 dos on the barrier side it seemed 26 how any aspect of the copyright law as exciting to me, was how 4 do you have how do you transfer a digital 30 dos on was I on the barrier side it seemed 27 had been previously available obviously it was 4 how do you wow hefore you even 4 consulted with any attorneys? A. Correct. 4 Q. So you identified at least the 4 issues that existed? 4 A. To me. 4 Okay. And based on your 4 consulted with any attorneys? A. To me. 4 Okay. And based on your 4 consulted with any attorneys? A. To me. 4 Okay. And based on your 4 evaluation left's talk about the first of 4 those things. You talked about the transfer of 4 digital goods. 4 Was it your conclusion that there 4 would be a copyright law issue if at the end of 4 a so-called transfer the original party still 5 retained a copy of the digital good that was 5 supposedly being transferred? 4 MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but 4 you can answer. 5 No, I didn't think there would be a 6 copyright issue. Part of what I had learned 4 during copyright was, again, just studying, and 6 one of the things we tried to do is understand 6 how is the law currently implemented and how is		consultation that you may have had with counsel		MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form.
Page 32  1 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, the fact that two big things that came up as I did my  Page 32  Page 33  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only discovered on your own before you even consulted with any attorneys?  A. Correct. Q. So you identified at least the issues that existed?  A. To me. Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital goods that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is		at the time, did you, yourself, based on your		
Page 32  1 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only that the challenge, and this is part of the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I should be previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I should be previously available obviously it was nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with two big things that came up as I did my  Page 33  Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only discovered on your own before you even consulted with any attorneys?  A. Correct.  Q. So you identified at least the issues that existed?  A. To me.  Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things were important to me. Those were two big things that came up as I did my		Internet research form any conclusions as to		<ol> <li>A. Okay. I thought a couple of things.</li> </ol>
1 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only 2 that the challenge, and this is part of the 3 technical part that was exciting to me, was how 4 do you have how do you transfer a digital 5 good where two people are owning the same good 6 at the same time, and with technologies that 7 had been previously available obviously it was 8 not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I 9 think, had kind of left the market open because 10 nobody had really understood how do you 11 transfer without having simultaneous ownership 12 by two parties, and then the other thing that 13 as I learned more about copyright law, going 14 back to your question about First Sale 15 Doctrine, was that there are also limitations 16 to copyright law, and so that I did a fair 17 amount of research on, you know, the fact that 18 once something is acquired and purchased and 19 royalties have been paid, that the owner of 10 that is entitled to do certain things with 10 and those are things that you 11 discovered on your own before you even 12 consulted with any attorneys? 13 A. Correct. 14 Q. So you identified at least the 15 issues that existed? 15 A. To me. 16 Q. Okay. And based on your 16 evaluation let's talk about the first of 17 those things. You talked about the transfer of 18 digital goods. 18 Was it your conclusion that there 19 would be a copyright law issue if at the end of 10 a so-called transfer the original party still 10 retained a copy of the digital good that was 18 supposedly being transferred? 19 MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but 19 you can answer. 20 And so I think that education you know, 21 those things were important to me. Those were 22 the think that education you know, 23 those things were important to me. Those were 24 two big things that came up as I did my 25 discovered on your own before you even 26 consulted with any attorneys? 26 A. Correct. 29 Cokay. And based on your 29 those things. You talked about the first of 20 digital goods. 20 Was it your conclusion that there 21 would be a copyright la	25	how any aspect of the copyright law impacted on	25	So one was I on the barrier side it seemed
that the challenge, and this is part of the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I shank, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of the things were important to me. Those were the first of those things were important to me. Those were the first of those things that you discovered on your own before you even consulted with any attorneys?  A. Correct.  Q. So you identified at least the issues that existed?  A. To me.  Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is		Page 32		Page 33
that the challenge, and this is part of the technical part that was exciting to me, was how do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with those things were important to me. Those were those was a discovered on your own before you even consulted with any attorneys?  A. Correct.  Q. So you identified at least the issues that existed?  A. To me.  Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is	] 1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only	1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only
discovered on your own before you even do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with those things were important to me. Those were that is think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were two big things that came up as I did my  discovered on your own before you even consulted with any attorneys?  A. Correct. Q. So you identified at least the issues that existed?  A. To me. Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is		that the challenge, and this is part of the	2	O. And those are things that you
do you have how do you transfer a digital good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were two big things that came up as I did my  do you identified at least the issues that existed?  A. To me.  Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is	3	technical part that was exciting to me, was how	1	discovered on your own before you even
good where two people are owning the same good at the same time, and with technologies that had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were two big things that came up as I did my  A. Correct. Q. So you identified at least the issues that existed? A. To me. Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods. Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer. A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is	4	do you have how do you transfer a digital	4	
had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with then. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were the think, had kind of left the market open because  A. To me. Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is		good where two people are owning the same good	5	
had been previously available obviously it was not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things available existed?  A. To me.  Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is	6	at the same time, and with technologies that	6	Q. So you identified at least the
think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale back to your question about First Sale back to your question about First Sale back to copyright law, and so that I did a fair copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of those things. You talked about the first of digital goods.  Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is		had been previously available obviously it was	7	
think, had kind of left the market open because nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that royalties have been paid, that the owner of them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were that is entitled to do is understand two big things that came up as I did my  Q. Okay. And based on your evaluation let's talk about the first of those things. You talked about the transfer of digital goods. Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is		not possible to do, and so that obstacle, I	8	A. To me.
nobody had really understood how do you transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, the thought of the things were important to me. Those were the things were important to me. Those were the things with the things were important to me. Those were the things with the things were important to me. Those were the things were important to me. Those were the things were important to me. Those were the things were important to me. Those were the things with the things were important to me. Those were the things were important to me. Those were the things were important to me. Those were the things were important to me. Those were the things were important to me. Those were the things were important to me. Those were the things were into the things were into the things we tried to do is understand thow is the law currently implemented and how is		think, had kind of left the market open because	9	
transfer without having simultaneous ownership by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, the though the transfer of digital goods. Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer. A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand two big things that came up as I did my	μo		10	
by two parties, and then the other thing that as I learned more about copyright law, going back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were that is entitled to do is understand two big things that came up as I did my  as I learned more about copyright law, going Was it your conclusion that there would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is	11			those things. You talked about the transfer of
back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were two big things that came up as I did my  back to your question about First Sale would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer. A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is	F	by two parties, and then the other thing that		digital goods.
back to your question about First Sale Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were the back to your question about First Sale would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer. A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand two big things that came up as I did my  would be a copyright law issue if at the end of a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is		as I learned more about copyright law, going	13	Was it your conclusion that there
Doctrine, was that there are also limitations to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them.  And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were two big things that came up as I did my  as a so-called transfer the original party still retained a copy of the digital good that was supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is			14	would be a copyright law issue if at the end of
to copyright law, and so that I did a fair amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were to copyright law, and so that I did a fair supposedly being transferred?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand two big things that came up as I did my  how is the law currently implemented and how is				a so-called transfer the original party still
amount of research on, you know, the fact that once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can gift them, they can sell them. they can answer. they copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand thow big things that came up as I did my		to copyright law, and so that I did a fair		retained a copy of the digital good that was
once something is acquired and purchased and royalties have been paid, that the owner of that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were two big things that came up as I did my  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but you can answer.  A. No, I didn't think there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is the law currently implemented and how is		amount of research on, you know, the fact that	17	supposedly being transferred?
that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. And so I think that education you know, those things were important to me. Those were that is entitled to do certain things with them. They can gift them, they can sell them. them. They can gift them, they can sell them. them. They can gift them, they can sell them. them. They can gift them, they can sell them. there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand two big things that came up as I did my there would be a copyright issue. Part of what I had learned during copyright was, again, just studying, and one of the things we tried to do is understand how is	18	once something is acquired and purchased and		MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form, but
them. They can gift them, they can sell them.  21 copyright issue. Part of what I had learned 22 And so I think that education you know, 23 those things were important to me. Those were 24 two big things that came up as I did my 25 copyright issue. Part of what I had learned 26 during copyright was, again, just studying, and 27 one of the things we tried to do is understand 28 how is the law currently implemented and how is	19	royalties have been paid, that the owner of		you can answer.
them. They can gift them, they can sell them.  1 copyright issue. Part of what I had learned  2 And so I think that education you know,  3 those things were important to me. Those were  4 two big things that came up as I did my  2 copyright issue. Part of what I had learned  4 during copyright was, again, just studying, and  5 one of the things we tried to do is understand  4 how is the law currently implemented and how is	20	that is entitled to do certain things with		A. No, I didn't think there would be a
And so I think that education you know, 22 during copyright was, again, just studying, and those things were important to me. Those were 23 one of the things we tried to do is understand two big things that came up as I did my 24 how is the law currently implemented and how is	21			copyright issue. Part of what I had learned
two big things that came up as I did my 24 how is the law currently implemented and how is	22	And so I think that education you know,		during copyright was, again, just studying, and
two big things that came up as I did my 24 how is the law currently implemented and how is	23	those things were important to me. Those were		one of the things we tried to do is understand
5 research. 25 the law currently enforced, and so, you know	24			how is the law currently implemented and how is
The state of the s	25	research.	25	the law currently enforced, and so, you know,

	Contains Outside C	<del></del>	
	Page 42		Page 43
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 13	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only A. I'm not sure I understand the question. Q. Let me try and rephrase it. Is it correct that based on what you reviewed, that the First Sale Doctrine doesn't apply if you sell something that you copied? A. So there is language in the copyright law that I recall that has to do with copying things, you know, and I think it was probably meant for books and other types of devices, but yes, I understand there is language in there that talks about that.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 11 12 13	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only A. Probably both. Q. Did you understand part of the reason the copyright office strike that. Did you understand the copyright office to say that under traditional First Sale Doctrine that if you made a copy of a work and then distributed that copy, that the First Sale Doctrine did not apply?  MR. ADELMAN: I am going to object, calls for a legal conclusion, but allow you to answer.  A. I understand in a physical goods
14 15 17 18 19	Q. Did you understand that in the copyright office report it talked about how if you actually have to make a copy in order to affect the transaction, that it's no longer covered by the First Sale Doctrine?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form.	14 15 16 17 18	world that taking a copy of a hard cover book or something, making a copy of that book and trying to sell that book was the intent of that, and yes, I understand that that's not allowable.  Q. Okay. In a digital context, if I
20 21 22 23 24 25	You can answer.  A. I'm not sure I understand that. Q. You are not sure you understand my question or you are not sure that's your understanding of what the copyright office said?	20 21 22 23 24 25	make a copy of my music file and then distribute that copy, is it your understanding that the First Sale Doctrine does or does not apply to that transaction?  MR. ADELMAN: Objection. Calls for a legal conclusion, but I'll allow you to
	Page 44		Page 45
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only cloud locker or downloads music files from the user's cloud locker thereby placing copies of the files on his or her computer." You see that language; right?  A. Yes.  Q. And did you review that language before it was submitted to court?  A. Yes.  Q. And you don't believe that that
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	Q. Okay. Well, let me ask you to take a look at, if you can, at Plaintiff's Exhibit 3.  You recognize Exhibit 3 as the brief that was submitted by ReDigi in opposition to Capitol's motion for preliminary injunction in this case?  A. Yes, I do.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	language indicates that a copy takes place in connection with the ReDigi service?  A. Would you like me to explain?  Q. Sure, if you want to.  A. So when at this point in time part of the ReDigi service did make an archival copy of the source file and so we made an archival copy because, as Larry had talked about yesterday, one of the things computer
20 21 22 23 24 25	part that begins under Section B(i) the first sentence says: "The only copying which takes place in the ReDigi service occurs when a user uploads music files to the ReDigi cloud thereby	20 21 22 23 24 25	scientists often worry about was this whole thing of when you are migrating a file or doing something in the computer world, you know, what could go wrong, and so in the early days of this, which was during this period of time, we were making an archival copy so that during the

	Page 4	5	Page 4
1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only	1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only
2	migration of the source file to the user's	2	shorten it, but I am happy to read the
3	cloud, if there was a problem, we could then	3	whole thing, if you would like.
4	rely on the archival file to support whatever	4	MR. ADELMAN: Yes, I think it's
5	data might have been lost in translation or	5	important.
6	whatever. Subsequent to this, after this point	6	MR. MANDEL: Okay.
7	in time we no longer use an archival copy and	7	MR. ADELMAN: I appreciate that.
8	so we are not this is no longer completely	8	
9	accurate, because we don't have that archival	9	Q. It says: "The only copying which
10	copy anymore.	10	takes place in the ReDigi service occurs when a
11	Q. Okay. But this isn't talking about	11	user uploads music files to the ReDigi cloud
12		1	thereby storing copies thereof in the user's
13	an archival copy. I mean, this says when a	12	personal cloud locker."
14	user uploads music files to the the only	13	So it does refer to what's in the
15	copying which takes place occurs when a user	14	user's personal locker as a copy; correct?
16	uploads music files to the ReDigi cloud thereby	15	A. Would you like me to explain that?
	storing copies thereof in the user's personal	16	Q. Sure.
17	locker, so it's referring to what's in the	17	A. Okay. So, again, the only copying
18	user's personal locker as a copy, isn't it?	þ8	that takes place in ReDigi is a creating of
19	MR. ADELMAN: Objection. You	19	that archival copy when a user goes to push
20	misread what that actually says.	20	upload. When they decide they want to migrate
21	A. No.	21	their file from their computer to their cloud,
22	MR. ADELMAN: Hold on. You didn't	22	that was the point in time where we were
23	read it was your purpose to characterize	23	actually on their computer keeping an archival
24	it?	24	copy on their computer, and when the process
25	MR. MANDEL: No, my purpose was to	25	was completed, that was treated as any other
	Page 48		Page 49
1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only	1	Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only
2	copy and was removed.	2	MR. ADELMAN: It doesn't have to be
3	Q. During what period of time did	3	now. Whenever it makes sense.
4	ReDigi actually make archival copies during the	4	MR. MANDEL: I'll do it shortly.
5	process of upload?	5	Q. Was the archival copy that you are
6	A. I would say it did it from the point	6	talking about actually retained or destroyed
7	of time of launch, which was October, until	7	once the upload was complete?
8	I can't remember the exact date, but it was one	8	A. It was removed once the upload was
9	of our upgrades. I feel it was sometime in	9	complete.
μo		10	Q. So it existed only during the period
11		11	of the uploading process?
12		12	A. Yes.
13		13	Q. And then it was deleted?
1.4		14	A. It was removed.
15 15		15	
16			Q. Is there a difference between
17		16	removing it and deleting it?
18		17	A. I like to go with what our CTO
19		18	directs us. He uses lots of different
		19	processes. There are lots of different
20		20	processes that are part of the ReDigi system,
21		21	and so I know that we remove those copies.
22		22	Q. Well, I am just wondering,
23		23	because if there is a difference between
24 25		24	removal and delete, as far as you understand.
۷5	MR. MANDEL: Sure.	25	<ul> <li>A. I think Larry explained yesterday</li> </ul>
	to a construction of the c		

Page 58 Page 59 1 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only 2 Q. That may be fine, but in your prior 2 You can answer. 3 testimony you didn't say anything about 3 A. Not in relation to copy holders' feedback from copyright owners at all, so I am 4 4 rights, but certainly as part of our learning 5 just trying to understand what the actual 5 and understanding it seemed like it might be a 6 motivation was for stopping to make archival 6 nice accommodation to do that, yes. 7 copies. 7 Q. Okay. Now, when I first started 8 this discussion about First Sale Doctrine and MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. 8 9 You can answer. 9 whether making copies was a problem, you said ħΟ I'm not sure what prior testimony ħΟ you weren't worried about that because "we 11 you are discussing, because we have continually Ь1 don't make copies." Do you remember that 12 talked about including copyright owners. 12 testimony? ЦЗ. Q. Well, not in your answers as to why hз A. Yes. you stopped making archival copies. You 14 Q. But when you first started operation identified it as a customer service matter and 15 you did make copies, so at that point that 16 an improvement of the system. You didn't say would have been something you would have had to 16 17 it had anything to do with any implication from 17 consider: correct? 18 copyright owners. So let me just ask it MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. 18 h 9 directly. Ь9 You can answer. 20 Did you stop making archival copies 20 A. I'm not sure what the question is. 21 for any reason related to the potential impact 21 It seemed more like a statement. 22 on copyright owners' rights? 22 Q. It's a question. 23 MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. 23 Α. What's the question? 24 Calls for a legal conclusion. It's 24 Q. The question is at the time that argumentative. 25 ReDigi was making copies; did you ever consider Page 60 Page 61 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only 1 what impact that had on your interpretation of 2 3 the First Sale Doctrine? 3 4 MR. ADELMAN: Objection. Calls for 4 5 a legal conclusion, but you can answer. 5 6 A. Other than archival copies, ReDigi 6 7 was not making copies. 7 8 Q. And your understanding was the 8 9 archival copies were okay? 9 lο MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. 10 11 You can answer. 11 12 A. Yes. 12 1в Q. And did you -- let me bring you ΔЗ. 14 back. I know you said you first started doing 14 15 some research on the Internet yourself in terms 15 1.6 of copyright law. Do you recall that 16 17 testimony? Ц7 18 A. Yes. 18 19 Q. Would that have been around the 19 Þ٥ 2008, 2009 time period? 20 21 A. Yes. 21 22 23 24 25

Page 66 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ħΟ 11 <u>þ</u>2 μз 14 15 116 117 Į 8 19 20 21 22 Q. When did ReDigi get formed as a 23 24 24 corporate entity? 25 A. In May -- April, May of 2011. 25 Page 68 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only for how we could actually launch a successful 2 3 business rather than have something that nobody 3 4 would use. 4 5 Q. You made reference to a 5 6 technological solution. How did -- describe 6 7 for me the process of how that came to be 7 8 formed. 8 9 A. Again, with Larry, you know, we 9

Page 67

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only Q. And you described the evolution of

your idea with the gift of music. How did that evolve into the ReDigi concept? Can you describe how that transformation took place?

A. So I would say in early 2011 we started to do a little bit more work with -once we felt we had a technological solution we wanted to look at how would we bring gift music to market and what we realized through user groups -- we did some student user groups when we had students. What we learned through those was people thought it was a cool idea, but they probably wouldn't use it that regularly to donate music, and so then the idea came basically from that was, you know, if you guys would allow us to be able to resell our music, then we would be coming to your site regularly and we would probably donate more, because it would be something we would feel more comfortable doing, so the whole concept then of making the business a marketplace where people could buy and sell used digital music and donate used digital music, that's where that really evolved, is that became more of an ideal

Page 69

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only doing, because there is very poor Wi-Fi signal in arenas, and so we felt if we could use a bluetooth solution to allow people to continue to these apps internally, which is actually very novel technology, we could provide a good solution there, so we just kind of hit it off and, you know, that's...

Q. When was that?

That was probably -- I think 2008.

Q. And during that first conversation in the airport did you actually discuss with him your gift music idea?

A. No.

Q. So there was no discussion of that at that point?

A. That idea didn't exist at that point.

Q. And after you met Mr. Rudolph at the airport, you kept in touch with him?

A. Yes.

Q. And did you -- were you actually discussing with him at that point the possibility of working together on projects?

A. We did.

simultaneously with the exchange of cash or ownership and so the whole idea of the in-the-cloud transaction was what we solved and that was some of the patent matter that Jonathan went over with Larry yesterday. Q. How did you meet Larry Rudolph? A. I met Larry in an airport and, you know, we started talking about various things. It's just a matter of how small the world is. I had read his book on bluetooth, because in the arena business bluetooth communications was key to some of the app development we were

spent a lot of time trying to figure out that

issue we talked about, many issues, but the key

issue that we wanted a solution to was how do

we exchange title of a good autonomically or

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

Þ٥

21

22

23

24

Lο

**h** 1

12

13

h 4

15

16

<u>1</u>7

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

Page 74 Page 75 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only 1 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only 1 them to the cloud. Is it lawful how they have 2 Q. What do you mean by "standard 2 3 gotten them to the cloud. Why is it lawful in 3 copying methodology"? 4 the way they have gotten them to the cloud. Is A. A copy with standard computer and 4 5 there a better way to do it. Is there a novel 5 then you would copy a copy to the cloud. You 6 way to do it. Is there a way -- you know, how 6 would have a copy of the instance on your 7 do you do it better and novel and still provide 7 computer and a copy of the instance at the 8 outstanding, you know, robust quality, and so, 8 cloud simultaneously. So there would be a copy I mean, there was - you are asking me to talk 9 9 in the cloud of what you have on your computer. lιo about all the things, but there were so many lο Q. So that's what you understand 11 things that we talked about. 11 standard to mean, the end result of there being 12 Q. That's okay. That's helpful in two copies, one on the user's computer and one 12 13 terms of framing the general questions. bз in the cloud? 14 In terms of how to get it to the <u>14</u> A. I guess that would be part of it, 15 cloud, what was your understanding of how that 115 16 generally was taking place at that point in 16 Q. Is there anything else you 17 time? 17 understand to be standard copying methodology? 18 A. I think at that point in time 18 A. I'm sure there is lots of them, you 119 people -- the cloud service that existed 119 know, but I -- again, in this context that's ÞΟ employed, you know, standard copying 20 what it meant. 21 methodology. 21 Q. And did you discuss with Mr. Rudolph 22 Q. When you say "standard copying 22 that if you employed standard copying ₽3 methodology," is that language that Mr. Rudolph 23 methodology, that wouldn't work, to your 24 used at the time? 24 understanding, in terms of affecting the 25 A. I don't recall his exact language. 25 transaction? Page 76 Page 77 1 Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only 2 MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. 2 do we keep multiple copies, so if you want me 3 You can answer. 3 to speak to someone else who is doing 4 A. No, at the time we actually 4 something, I'm not sure I can do that. We were 5 considered doing that because existing services 5 not doing that. were doing that. It seemed allowable. It 6 Q. I understand, but you were talking 7 seemed the labels were allowing it. It seemed 7 about what you were going to implement and how 8 other copyright holders were allowing it. It 8 you were going to implement it and that's what 9 seemed standard practice that people could 9 we are talking about at this -ħο actually do that and that users could actually lο A. You asked me the things we 11 use clouds to copy things to lawfully, so we la 1 considered and talked about. We talked about 12 did consider it but we felt we wanted to be 12 what other people were doing, which was that. better than that and we wanted to do something 13 ДЗ That's what other people were doing. We didn't <u>L4</u> different than that, so we did. 14 want to do that, so -- but we didn't not do 15 Q. When you say "better than that," I 15 that because we didn't think it unlawful. We 16 mean, was it your understanding based on the 16 actually thought it must be lawful because 17 research you had done that if all that happened 117 people are doing it. 18 was the user just copied it to the cloud and 18 Q. And did you have any familiarity 19 then gave that copy to somebody else while 19 with the concept of file sharing at this point 20 retaining what they started with, that you 20 in time? 21 would have a problem from a First Sale Doctrine 21 A. In what term? 22 perspective? 22 Q. Had you read about the idea of file 23 MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form. 23 sharing services?

24

25

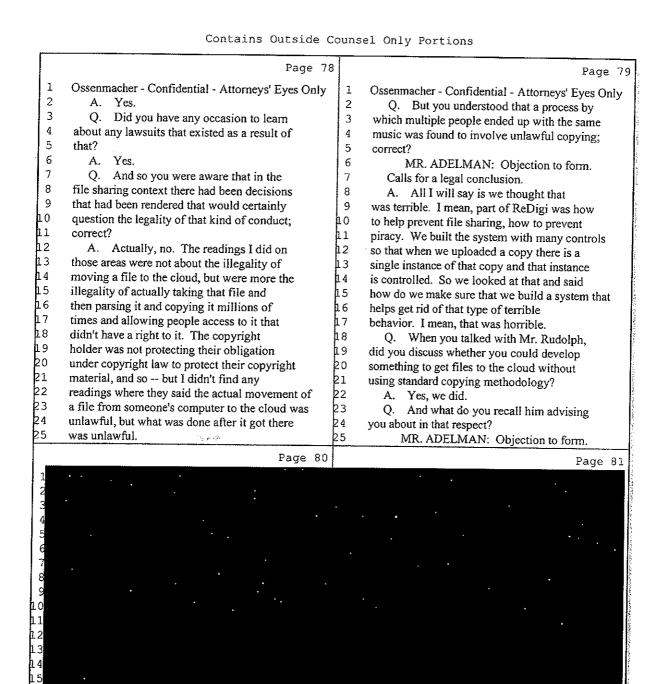
Q. Yes.

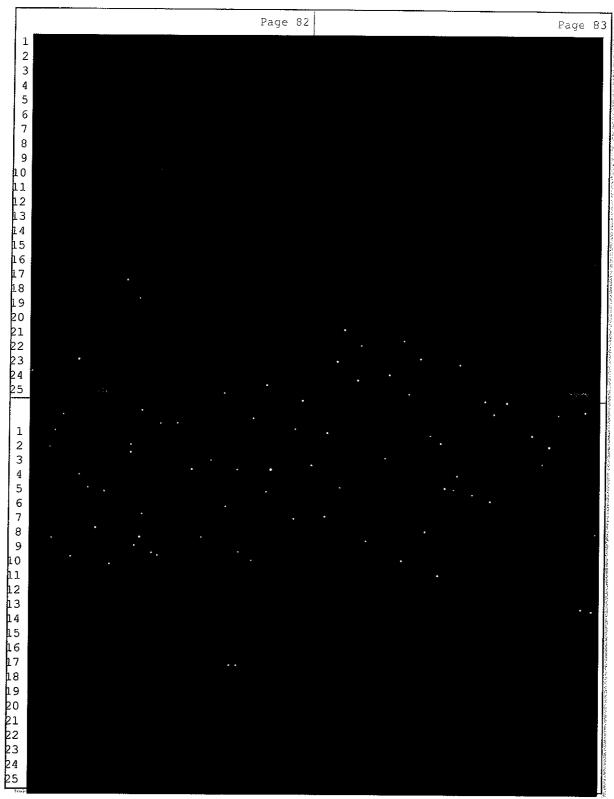
A. Like the Limewires and the Napsters?

24

Well, that's not how our service

worked. We don't give anything to anybody, nor





2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

ħο

<u>1</u>1

12

13

14

**1**5

116

p8

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Page 86

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11

16

17

18

19

20

21

₽3

24

A. Because you are defining iTunes as a master -- iTunes is a file sharer, but they are legalized by the record labels. They have a master that they continually cut files from, so if you told them, iTunes, they would only have one copy they could sell, which actually might be a good idea for the record labels, because it creates scarcity, but let's just say, you know, that you continue with the file share mentality of an Apple that's legalized by contract, then, of course, it will always stay there. But if iTunes only had one file to sell and they sold that to someone, they would not maintain a source file. They are only maintaining a source file because they are authorized to do that in their file share system.

- Q. I am not asking about why they are doing it, though. I am trying to ask about technologically what happens.
- A. Well, you are comparing us to iTunes. You are saying since iTunes still has a source copy. They have a source copy for a different reason.

Page 87

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Q. Right. I understand. They have a source copy because they want to continue to sell that file --

A. Absolutely.

Q. -- to lots of other people pursuant to authorization, and that's not what I am asking.

What I am saying is because ReDigi doesn't want to do that, doesn't it have to do something different from iTunes to ensure that the file is no longer on the user's hard drive?

A. Yes.

MR. ADELMAN: Objection to form.

Q. What does it do?

A. It migrates the file. It doesn't allow that file to stay on the user's computer. It picks it up packet by packet and moves it to the cloud.

Q. That, what you have described, is the same thing as what iTunes does packet by packet; right?

MR. ADELMAN: Objection to the form.

A. But there is only one set of packets. iTunes has an infinite set of

Page 88

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

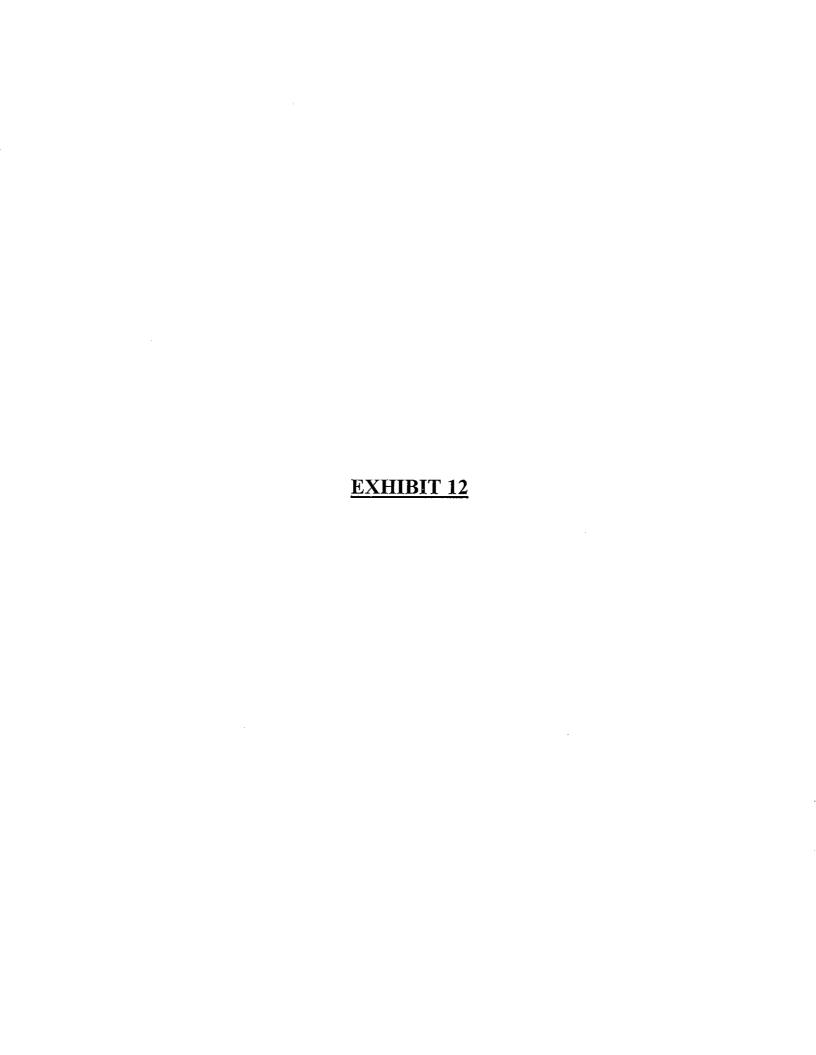
Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Only

Ossenmacher - Confidential - Attorneys' Eyes Onl



## In The Matter Of:

Capitol Records, LLC vs. REDIGI, Inc.

Alasdair McMullan June 20, 2012

Precise Court Reporting
200 Old Country Road
Suite 110
Mineola, New York 11501
516-747-9393 718-343-7227 212-581-2570

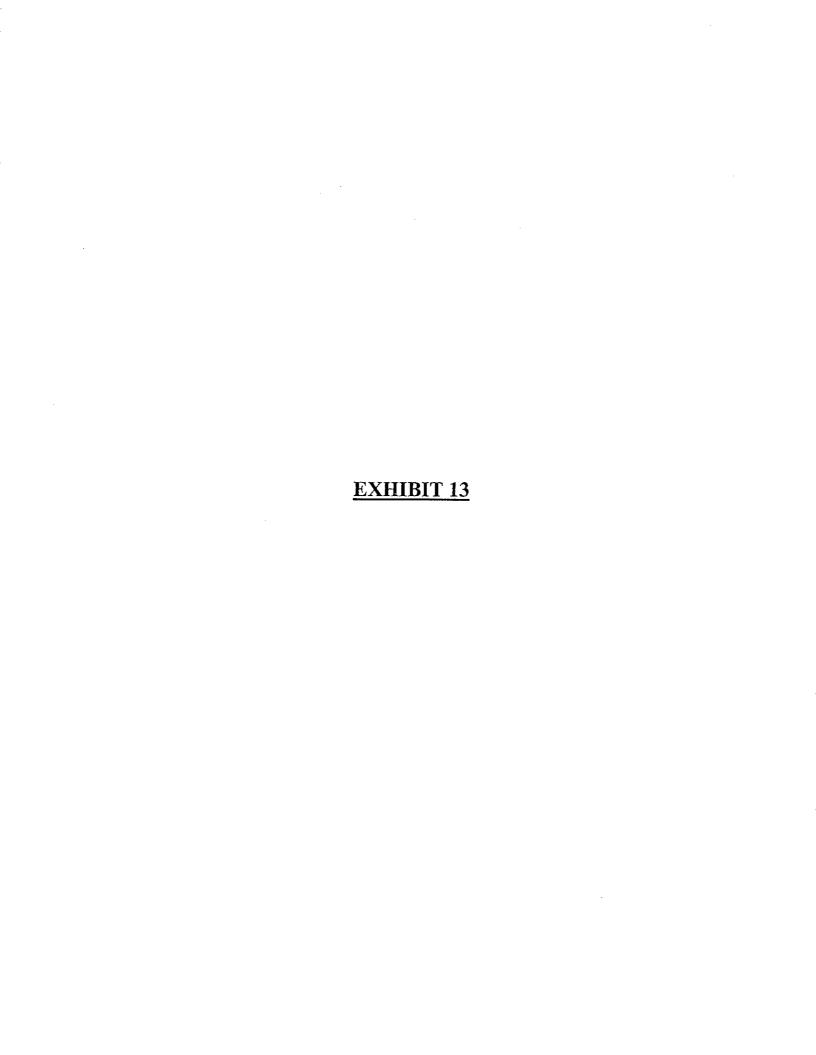
Original File 57345.txt

Min-U-Script® with Word Index

KŁ	DIGI, Inc.		June	20, 2012
	Page 1			Page 3
1		1	<u> </u>	
2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	2	IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND	
3	SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	3	AGREED by and among counsel for the	
4	X		respective parties hereto, that the filing,	
5	CAPITOL RECORDS, LLC,		sealing and certification of the within	
6	Plaintiff,		deposition shall be and the same are hereby	
7	-against- Civil Action No.		waived;	
8	REDIGI INC., 12 CIV 0095 (RJS)	8		
9	Defendant.	-	AGREED that all objections, except to the	
10	X		form of the question, shall be reserved to	
11	140 East 45th Street		the time of the trial;	
12	New York, New York	12		
13	rion rong non ronk	1	AGREED that the within deposition may be	
14	June 20, 2012			
15	10:14 A.M.		signed before any Notary Public with the	
16	JO. IT A.IVI.		same force and effect as if signed and sworn	
17	DEPOSITION of ALASDAIR MCMULLAN,	1	to by the Court.	
1	•	17		
1	taken pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil	18		
1	Procedure, and Notice, held at the	19		
	above-mentioned time and place before Edward	20		
1	Leto, a Notary Public of the State of New	21		
	York.	22		
23		23		
24		24		
25		25		
	Page 2			Page 4
1		1	A. McMullan	
2	APPEARANCES:	2	ALASDAIR MCMULLAN, having	
3			first been duly sworn by a Notary Public of	
4	COWAN, LIEBOWITZ & & LATMAN, P.C.		the State of New York, was examined and	
5	Attorneys for Plaintiff		testified as follows:	
6	1133 Avenue of the Americas	6	EXAMINATION BY	
7	New York, New York 10036		MR. ADELMAN:	
8	BY: JONATHAN Z. KING, ESQ.	8	Q. Please state your name for the	
9	-and-	1	record.	İ
10	RICHARD MANDEL, ESQ.	10	A. Alasdair McMullan.	
11		11	Q. What is your business address?	
12	MEISTER SEELIG & FEIN LLP	12	A. 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New	
13	Attorneys for Defendant	13		İ
14	140 East 45th Street	14	MR. ADELMAN: As in Mr. Piibe's	
15	New York, New York 10017	15	deposition, we'll designate the entire	
16	BY: GARY ADELMAN, ESQ.	ĺ		
17	on one receiver, Log.	16	deposition as attorneys eyes only	
18		17	subject to a subsequent review pursuant	
	ALSO DDESENT	18	to the protective order for the 30 day	
19 .	ALSO PRESENT	19	period.	
	Prod Cohon		Ligad marring Mr. Makhillan	i
20	Brad Cohen	20	Good morning, Mr. McMullan.	
20 21	Larry Rudolph	21	THE WITNESS: Good morning.	
20 21 22	Larry Rudolph John Ossenmacher	21 22	THE WITNESS: Good morning. MR. ADELMAN: My name is Gary	
20 21 22 23	Larry Rudolph John Ossenmacher Mike Walker	21 22 23	THE WITNESS: Good morning. MR. ADELMAN: My name is Gary Adelman. I'm the attorney for ReDigi,	
20 21 22	Larry Rudolph John Ossenmacher	21 22	THE WITNESS: Good morning. MR. ADELMAN: My name is Gary	

Ju	ne 20, 2012			R	EDIGI, Inc.
		Page 125			Page 127
1	. A. McMullan		1	A. McMullan	
2			2		
3			3		
4	someone outside of Capitol to analyze the		1 -	the complete copy of the Copyright Act, by	
5				Counsel.	
6			6		
7			1 -	it's a material object in which a work is	
8	you have any other degrees?			fixed by any method.	
و ا			9	Q. But where does it say that when a	
10			1	mi di ini di ini	
11	legal degree, any other degrees?			material object to another, where is that in	
12			12		
13	Q. To your knowledge, has anyone at		13	MR. MANDEL: Objection. Calls	
14	Capitol reviewed ReDigi's code?		14	for a legal conclusion.	
15	<del>-</del>		15	Mischaracterizes the testimony.	
16	Q. If you can turn back to your		16	MR. ADELMAN: I think we're a	
17	Declaration.		17	little beyond that.	
18	A. Exhibit-G?		18	MR. MANDEL: We're way beyond	
19	Q. Yes. Sorry. Exhibit-G. Thank		19	frankly getting into an area	
20	<b>-</b>		20	MR. ADELMAN: He said if I have	
21	"both storage and downloading again		21	the Copyright Law, he'll point to it.	
	presuppose the making of copies of the file		22	MR. MANDEL: My problem is	
	that resided on the original user's		23	you're asking for legal analysis.	
	computer." How do you know that?		24	MR. ADELMAN: The point is	
25	A. Because the file resides on the		25	made. That's fine.	
⊨		D 400			
		Page 126			Page 128
1	A. McMullan		1	A. McMullan	
	original user's computer and a copy of it		2	MR. MANDEL: The point is	
	then appears on the ReDigi server, and then		3	nothing.	
1	if someone downloads it to their computer, a		4	MR. ADELMAN: The point has	
	copy of it appears on their hard drive. So		5	been made.	
	three copies now have existed. So that's		6	A. Is there a question or not?	
i	the sine qua non of copying under the		7	Q. No. There's no question. You've	
8	Copyright Act.		8	answered my question. Thank you.	
9	<ul> <li>Q. But you haven't looked at the</li> </ul>		9	<ul> <li>A. For the record, I never did</li> </ul>	
	system and you don't have a degree in		10	answer the last question.	
	computer science, so how do you know that		11	Q. Okay.	
	copies are being made?		12	MR. MANDEL: If you want to	
13	A. You need neither of those things		13	complete your answer.	
	because it's a Copyright Law definitional		14	THE WITNESS: I only take	
	issue. If there's a copy resident on one		15	exception to his statement that I	
	material object and that copy then ends up		16	answered the question. I'm just saying	
	resident on another material object, there		17	I did not.	
18	has been a copy made.		18	<ul> <li>Q. Okay. So you're free to answer.</li> </ul>	
19	Q. And where in the Copyright Law	Į	19	I'm not stopping you.	
20	does it say that?		20	<ul> <li>A. Can you read back the last</li> </ul>	
21	MR. MANDEL: Objection.	1	21	question?	
22	<ul> <li>A. I mean if you have a copy of that</li> </ul>		22	MR. MANDEL: Can you read it	
23	Copyright Act, I can point you to it.		23	back.	
24	(Copy of Copyright Act was marked		24	MR. ADELMAN: Yes. Read it	
25	as Defendant's Exhibit-J for		25	back.	

RE	DIGI, Inc.		June 20, 2012
	Page 1	29	Page 131
1	A. McMullan	.	A. McMullan
2	·		Pariser send this letter?
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	that a copy is something that's fixed in a		
	material object, and your hypothetical or	8	
	your explanation explained that there were	وا	
	three different material objects. So by	10	
	definition, copies had to have been made	13	
- 1	because you couldn't end up with three	12	
	different material objects fixing the same	13	
	work unless copies were made. And that's	14	
15	the sine qua non of copyright infringement,	15	<u> </u>
	because there was no permission to allow it	16	
17	to happen on the ReDigi system.	17	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
18	Q. Just for the record, I didn't say	1.8	MR. ADELMAN: I'd like to see
19	there were three material objects, you did.	19	some joint defense letter or something
20	A. Correct.	20	
21	<ul> <li>Q. So in your own hypothetical,</li> </ul>	21	MR. MANDEL: There's no need
	you're assuming that each piece of hardware	22	for a joint letter.
23	is a material object; is that correct? Or	23	MR. ADELMAN: Anyway, you can
1	you're stating it, you're not assuming. I'm	24	make your objection.
25	sorry, you don't like the word "assume."	25	A. What's the question?
	Page 13	0	Page 132
1	A. McMullan	1	A. McMullan
2	A. Each disc where the work is fixed	2	
3	is a material object.	3	
4	Q. Okay. Thank you.	4	concerning ReDigi?
5	MR. ADELMAN: Off the record.	5	
6	(A discussion was held off the	6	
7	record.)	7	A. Yes.
8	Q. This has been previously marked	8	Q. Who at SONY Music did you have a
9	as Exhibit-21.	9	conversation with about ReDigi?
10	A. (Reviewing). Okay.	10	A. I don't recall.
11	<ul><li>Q. And do you recognize this</li></ul>	11	Q. What about Universal, who at
12	document?	12	Universal Music did you have a conversation
13	A. Yes.	13	about ReDigi?
14	Q. And can you identify it?	14	A. I don't recall.
15	A. It's a letter from Jennifer	15	Q. If I said Harvey Geller, would
16	Pariser to John Ossenmacher.	16	that refresh your recollection?
17	Q. And this letter is on behalf of	17	A. I just don't recall if it was him
1	Universal Music, SONY Music Entertainment,	18	or somebody that worked for him.
1	Warner Music Entertainment and EMI Music	19	Q. How about Warner Music?
l	North America, correct?	20	A. I think it was Tucker McCrady.
21	A. Yes. Well, yes.	21	Q. So what does the RIAA do for
22	Q. That's what it says here?	i i	Capitol Music, or EMI Music North America?
23	A. No. That's right.	23	A. The RIAA is a trade association.
24	Q. And to your knowledge, did all four of the majors request that Jennifer		It performs a number of functions. Most
l			relevant to me, there's a committee of



Capitol with ownership of the common law copyrights in such works. See McMullan Decl. ¶ 6. The Pre-1972 Recordings are subject to protection under state law rather than federal copyright law, and the Copyright Act cannot be used to "annul or limit "those rights "until February 15, 2067." 17 U.S.C. § 301(c). See also Naxos, 4 N.Y.3d at 556 n. 8.

## 2. ReDigi Violates Capitol's Exclusive Rights in the Works

The Copyright Act provides the owner of a copyright with certain exclusive rights, including the right to reproduce the copyrighted work in copies or phonorecords, to distribute copies or phonorecords of the copyrighted work to the public, to display the copyrighted work publicly and (in the case of sound recordings), to perform the copyrighted work publicly by means of a digital audio transmission.<sup>2</sup> 17 U.S.C. §§ 106(1), (3), (5), (6). As set forth below, ReDigi, without authorization from Capitol, violates each of these exclusive rights.

## (a) ReDigi Reproduces the Works in Copies

ReDigi's comprehensive infringement of Capitol's copyrights begins with violation of Capitol's exclusive right to "reproduce" the Copyrighted Recordings in "copies." Although the ReDigi website cryptically claims that its "genius" is "to facilitate the transfer of a digital music file from one user to another without copying or file sharing," see McMullan Decl. Ex. 2, the entire service and business model are, by ReDigi's own admission, predicated upon making multiple, unauthorized copies of sound recordings, including the Copyrighted Recordings and Pre-1972 Recordings owned by Capitol.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Although sound recordings are technically fixed in "phonorecords" rather than "copies" under the definitions of § 101, there is no material distinction between the two terms for purposes of this action and accordingly the term "copies" will be used here throughout for ease of reference in identifying the material objects in which any copyrighted works, including the sound recordings at issue, are embodied.